

DAILY REPORT

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JAPAN HOPES FOR GORBACHEV VISIT IN JAN OR APR 1987

0W250843 Tokyo KYODO in English 0838 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 25 KYODO -- The Japanese Government hopes Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will come to Japan for a visit regardless of prospects of a summit between Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

Spokesman Yoshio Hatano was reacting to a statement by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in New York Wednesday that Gorbachev would like to visit Japan but can't fix the date because of uncertainty of the U.S.-Soviet summit. Shevardnadze made the statement in a meeting with Japan's Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari in New York, Hatano said.

"The two meetings are separate problems" Hatano said during a weekly briefing for foreign correspondents. "Japan hopes that in the near future the Soviet Union will respond to the Japanese proposal that Mr. Gorbachev visits Japan by the end of next January," Hatano said.

Hatano said Japan will not make the northern territorial issue a precondition to Gorbachev's Tokyo visit but Tokyo will raise the issue when Gorbachev comes to Japan.

Another Foreign Ministry official said the solution of the case of Nicholas Daniloff may lead to a Soviet proposal of the date for Gorbachev's Tokyo visit. Daniloff, an American journalist arrested by the Soviets and charged with espionage, has blocked the setting of date for the second U.S.-Soviet summit meeting.

The official said if the Soviets propose the date for the Gorbachev visit by next month, Japan will be able to prepare for a visit will be in April because Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will be occupied with Diet deliberations in February and March, he said.

Kuranari on Visit

0W251445 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 25 Sep 86

[From the "News Center 9" program: political department reporter Yasuhiro Oi interview with Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari in New York; time of interview not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Oi] Prior to the current Japan-USSR foreign ministerial talks, it was expected in some quarters that the Soviet side would set forth the specific date for General Secretary Gorbachev's visit to Japan. Now that the talks have concluded, Mr Foreign Minister, what is your view on this issue?

[Kuranari] As you may know, I had the same opinion at the beginning. However, in view of present U.S.-USSR relations, I expect that it would be rather difficult, at this stage, for the general secretary to pay a visit to Japan soon or to clearly indicate a date for his visit. After all, the negotiations between the United States and Soviet Union are an important factor. Frankly, it would be very difficult to decide on the date of the general secretary's visit to Japan without settling those problems. In my opinion, Mr Shevardnadze has stated his views in a very frank way.

[Oil] Don't you think that this means the visit will be put off or there will be less of a possibility for his visit to Japan?

[Kuranari] I think there is still sufficient possibility that his visit will take place. In my understanding, the general secretary wants to visit Japan.

[Oil] Another problem concerns the territorial issue. Mr Foreign Minister, you have once again reiterated Japan's basic position. However, the Soviet side replied that the situation would become further complicated if any precondition were to be brought up. What is the view of the Japanese side on this reply?

[Kuranari] In my view, it would not do for the Soviet Union to make a sudden change in its position, although nothing has been stated in detail. However, there were certainly remarks about the difficulty in paying the visit if there were certain preconditions.

[Oil] In regard to future negotiations, the Japanese side wants the visit to be made by the end of January. Will the negotiations with the Soviet side be carried on without any changes in this plan?

[Kuranari] I don't expect to change the plan at this moment. However, there is always the opposite party in the negotiations, and the ball is in their court now. They have explained that there would be [words indistinct] of the U.S.-USSR relations. In this connection, arrangements would be made and close contacts would be maintained through diplomatic channels, while taking into consideration the circumstances of both our side and the Soviet side. And we have explained that we would like the visit to occur in January. But, they have stated that it would be impossible to make the visit before the end of this year.

REPORTAGE ON KURANARI'S ACTIVITIES AT UN

Meets ROK Foreign Minister

OW251520 Tokyo KYODO in English 1456 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] New York, Sept. 25 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari Thursday renewed Tokyo's pledge to make efforts to meet a South Korean request for holding a bilateral ministerial meeting this year. "We will make as much effort as possible to call a ministerial meeting within this year," Kuranari told South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su in a meeting here. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone made a similar pledge when he conferred with South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan in Seoul last week.

Officials quoted Choe as saying that the Nakasone-Chon meeting was a success because, for one thing, Japan promised South Korea to ease fingerprinting requirements for Korean and other foreigners living in Japan.

It was the second encounter between Kuranari and Choe, since September 10 when they had a meeting in Tokyo.

Kuranari was scheduled to confer later in the day with the foreign ministers of Oman, Poland, Jordan and Sri Lanka as well as with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. At the meeting with De Cuellar, Kuranari will tell him Japan endorses his reelection to a second five-year term of office, officials said. De Cuellar's term expires December 31.

Hosts Western Counterparts

OW250517 Tokyo KYODO in English 0502 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] New York, Sept. 24 KYODO -- Foreign ministers of seven leading industrial democracies discussed a wide range of global problems Wednesday and agreed on the need for significant, persistent dialogue with the Soviet Union. The foreign ministers also shared a view that their countries should not allow the Soviet Union and its East Bloc allies to take unilateral advantage of the West's efforts for dialogue with Moscow.

Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari hosted the informal meeting attended by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond and Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti.

Kuranari supported Shultz's efforts to resolve the touchy case of Nicholas Daniloff, an American journalist arrested by the Soviet Union on spy charges, and to establish stable East-West relations, sources said.

In summary, Kuranari told the group it is necessary to promote cooperation among the seven democracies to prevent international terrorism, including more frequent exchanges of information.

The foreign ministers also agreed that it is necessary to send a "strong political message" to South Africa opposing its racist policy through concerted action and that streamlining the U.N. machinery is indispensable for it to operate more efficiently.

Bomb 'Hoax' Delays Departure

OW260133 Tokyo KYODO in English 0104 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] New York, Sept. 25 KYODO -- A bomb hoax against Japan Air Lines Thursday delayed a Tokyo-bound flight which was scheduled to carry Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari home, Japanese officials said.

Officials speculated that the harrassment might be linked with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's remarks about American society on Monday, which in some interpretations were taken to imply that the average level of intelligence in the United States is lower than Japan because of the number of blacks, Puerto Ricans and Mexicans. The prime minister had been referring to educational standards.

JAL's reservation center here received a telephone call from a man saying he had placed a bomb which would go off in an hour. The JAL plane left John F. Kennedy Airport for Japan at 4:45 p.m., three hours and 15 minutes behind schedule after a search failed to reveal any explosives. Kuranari and his entourage were on board.

CHUKAKU-HA CLAIMS CREDIT FOR RAILWAY SABOTAGE

HK251041 Hong Kong AFP in English 1034 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Yokohama, Japan, Sept 25 (AFP) -- The urban guerrilla group Chukaku-ha claimed responsibility Thursday for acts of sabotage which paralyzed Japan National Railways (JNR) service in Tokyo and vicinity the previous day.

"Our revolutionary army rose in revolt Wednesday and dealt a heavy blow to the JNR privatization plan," the leftist group said in leaflets distributed in this city near Tokyo.

An estimated 1.15 million morning commuters were affected when communications and signal cables were severed by the bombs, bringing trains on several lines to a halt, railway spokesmen said.

Police said they were searching for the saboteurs whom they believed had taken the action to protest the planned privatization of money-losing, state-owned JNR next April 1.

UAE PETROLEUM MINISTER MEETS WITH NAKASONE

OW251345 Tokyo KYODO in English 1336 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 25 KYODO -- United Arab Emirates (UAE) Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Mani' ibn 'id al-'Utaybah Thursday called for a meeting of oil producers and consumers to stabilize international oil prices. Al-'Utaybah made the point 'as a personal idea' at his 50-minute meeting with Prime minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japanese officials said.

Nakasone, however, appeared pessimistic about the idea, saying it is doubtful that the Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) would make such a proposal under its present circumstances, the officials said.

Al-'Utaybah said UAE presidet Zayid ibn Sultan Shaykh al-Nuhayyan hopes to visit Japan, to which Nakasone expressed his welcome, they said. The timing of the visit will be arranged through diplomatic channels, Nakasone was quoted as saying.

FINANCE MINISTER IN WASHINGTON FOR IMF TALKS

OW260251 Tokyo KYODO in English 0232 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Washington Sept. 25 KYODO -- Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa arrived in Washington Thursday night (EST) to attend a series of international monetary talks starting Friday in Washington. The international meetings include a meeting of the Group of Five (G-5) -- the U.S., West Germany, Japan, Britain and France -- and the annual joint meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. Miyazawa will return to Japan October 2.

DEFENSE SPENDING TO STAY BELOW 1 PERCENT OF GNP

OW251119 Tokyo KYODO in English 1101 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 25 KYODO -- Japan's defense spending for fiscal 1986 will stay below 1 percent of its gross national product (GNP) partly helped by the yen's appreciation against the dollar, Defense Agency sources said Thursday. But the souces added it is certain that defense oulays will exceed the 1 percent GNP limit in fiscal 1987 starting next April. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone says he will try to hold Japan's defense spending below the ceiling which was set in 1976.

The government budgeted 3.34 trillion yen for national defense for fiscal 1986 or 0.993 percent of Japan's GNP projected for the year which began last April. But the sharp rise of the yen's exchange rates to the dollar has helped the Defense Agency slash its fuel and other costs by almost 30 billion yen, according to the sources. They said the exchange gain will make up for an extra cost of 3.32 billion yen the government plans to outlay in a supplementary budget for the average 2.31 percent pay raise for Defense Agency personnel for this year.

JAPAN LOSES SHIPBUILDING ORDERS TO S. KOREA

0W251217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1156 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 25 KYODO -- All orders for construction of mammoth tankers, issued in the world this year, have been snatched up by South Korean shipbuilders, with Japanese shipyards, once the No. 1 builder of tankers, winning not a single order, industry sources said Thursday. The sources said Japanese shipbuilders have lost competitive strength as a result of the sharp appreciation of the yen against the dollar.

Since the turn of the year, orders have been placed for construction of six tankers of 200,000 deadweight tons or more, known as very large crude carriers (VLCC). In addition, about five VLCCS have been contracted for on an optional basis. All of these orders went to Hyundai Heavy Industry Co. and Daewoo Shipbuilding and Heavy Machinery Ltd., both of South Korea, the sources said. Two tankers were ordered by South Korean shipowners, but orders for the rest came from Hong Kong, Norwegian and other shipowners, which used to be major customers for Japanese shipbuilders.

Japan's major shipbuilders, excepting Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., have not yet received enough orders to keep their building berths filled throughout this year. But South Korean shipyards already have a sufficient backlog of orders to keep them busy until 1988, according to the sources.

Demand for tankers began to pick up this summer after a long interval against a backdrop of a prolonged global shipbuilding slump. But Japanese shipbuilders cannot compete with their South Korean counterparts as the rise in the yen's exchange value has made Japan's shipbuilding cost about 40 percent higher than that of South Korea. Because of the wise price gap, Japanese shipbuilders cannot receive orders even for smaller tankers of 140,000 to 150,000 tons.

Regarding tankers of 100,000 tons or so, they also face fierce competition from Yugoslavian shipbuilders, the sources said. Under these circumstances, some shipbuilders are weighing at the advisability of building ships, ordered from them, at Taiwanese shipyards.

RESHUFFLE OF FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED

0W260449 Tokyo KYODO in English 0214 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 26 KYODO -- The government said Friday it will relocate four Foreign Ministry officials, including minister to China Kagechika Matano who was named as new ambassador to Vietnam. The appointments will become effective next Monday, according to government officials.

Matano, 51, goes to Vietnam to take over a post which is now vacant. Matano has served as chief of the ministry's Northeast Asia Division, consul general in Atlanta, Georgia, and since December 1984, as minister to China.

Kunio Katakura, 52, current consul general in Vancouver, was named as ambassador to the United Arab Emirates to succeed Shuichi Nomiyama. Katakura worked as chief of the ministry's second Middle East division and as minister to Britain before taking the Vancouver post.

Yoichi Yamaguchi, 49, a member of the foreign minister's Secretariat, was named as ambassador to Madagascar to succeed Kazuhiko Furusawa. Yamaguchi previously served as counselor in France and chief of the Japan Foundation General Affairs Division.

Chusei Yamada, 55, currently a councilor in the minister's secretariat, will succeed Ryukichi Imai as representative ambassador for the Japanese delegation to the U.N. Conference of Disarmament. Yamada has served as Treaties Bureau Councillor, consul general in Hong Kong, and chief of the ministry's United Nations Bureau.

KPA GENERAL ON SOLDIERS TRANSFERRED TO CONSTRUCTION

SK250757 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1230 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Speech delivered by KPA Major General Yi Hong-sun at a press conference on 23 September at the People's Palace of Culture on the mobilization of the combined units, units of the KPA, and units of the Korean People's Security Forces for peaceful construction in accordance with the KPA Supreme Command's 5 September communique -- recorded]

[Text] I first would like to express deep thanks to you, the domestic and foreign reporters, for your participation in this press conference. During this press conference I will mention some of the problems related to the large-scale participation of soldiers from our People's Army in the peaceful construction of the country according to the important measure taken by the KPA Supreme Command.

As all of you well know, on 5 September the KPA Supreme Command took the important step of allowing the combined units and units of the KPA and the units of the Korean People's Security Forces to participate in the peaceful construction of the country in step with the nationwide movement to achieve ahead of schedule the grand prospective goals of socialist economic construction, construction which is now being carried out under our party's slogan, "Let us accelerate the march of the eighties in the manner in which the West Sea lockgate was built."

According to this measure, soldiers from the combined units, units of the KPA, and units of the People's Security Forces are now earnestly moving to various sites of socialist construction after leaving their frontline positions and outposts.

Our people greatly rejoice over the KPA Supreme Command's measure and fervently support and welcome it. Our people enthusiastically welcome the soldiers of the People's Army, who number approximately 150,000 and who are participating in peaceful construction according to the Supreme Command measure.

In particular, the people in many areas, including Kangwon Province, welcome, with kindred love, soldiers of the People's Army when they pass through their areas. The people in Sunchon, Sariwon, Taechon, and many other areas where large-scale construction projects are now underway fervently welcome the soldiers who have arrived in those areas.

On the other hand, those soldiers who have arrived at construction sites are vigorously accelerating preparations for construction projects with redoubled courage and with high morale, upholding the Supreme Command's communique.

Soldiers who are engaged in construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex are now registering great success in construction of the complex by pooling strength with the people there. The soldiers engaged in construction of the complex have already completed the foundation work of placing concrete and have initiated the work of building some plant buildings.

The soldiers engaged in construction of the Kumgangsan power plant have also initiated the work of building roads and waterways. The soldiers engaged in the construction of reclaimed tideland and salt ponds have also initiated the foundation work and are achieving success.

The soldiers engaged in construction of the Sariwon potassium fertilizer plant, Pyongyang Kwangbok Street, and the sports facilities in Nungnabol, Pyongyang have also initiated their construction work and are registering success in it.

Newspapers, news agencies, and broadcasting stations in many countries of the world have given extensive coverage to our KPA Supreme Command's measure concerning the mobilization of soldiers of the KPA for the peaceful construction of the country. They have highly praised our measure, saying that it will alleviate tension, promote peace, and vigorously accelerate socialist economic construction. They have also extensively reported the detailed content of our measure under the titles, "The KPRK Is Withdrawing Soldiers From the Frontline Area," "Soldiers of the KPA Are Participating in Peaceful Construction," and "The Decision of the KPA Supreme Command."

This is a great encouragement to the soldiers of our People's Army who are engaged in the peaceful construction of the country. Using the bold and important measure taken by the KPA Supreme Command to mobilize soldiers of the People's Army in the peaceful construction of the country as the occasion, we have become able to resolve many problems in accelerating our socialist construction.

Today, we are faced with the heavy but honorable task of accelerating the construction of major plants and successfully achieving the grand 10 major prospective goals of socialist economic construction.

With the mobilization of numerous young soldiers of the People's Army into the socialist construction sites according to the Supreme Command's measure, the road to resolving the urgent labor problem and fulfilling the grand tasks of socialist construction ahead of schedule has been widely opened. At the same time, the road to building more monumental edifices has also been opened. This is very significant in strengthening the country's economy and in improving the people's standard of living one step higher.

In particular, this measure is of significance not only in alleviating the tension prevailing in our country, but also in creating a favorable situation for achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. We took this measure, proceeding from our desire to alleviate the tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula and to preserve peace there at any cost this year, in the year of international peace.

As you know well, early this year as a measure for peace we advanced a proposal banning large-scale military exercises in the North and South, and even small-scale military exercises during the period of dialogue. Last June, we also advanced a proposal to hold talks of military authorities between us, the United States, and South Korea as an important step to remove the present tense situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula and to guarantee durable peace there and a proposal of peace for establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula.

All of these proposals reflect the unanimous desire and aspiration of our people and the peace-loving people of the world for peace on the Korean peninsula and have aroused full support and great repercussions internationally.

Under conditions in which peace on the Korean peninsula is still threatened due to the stand and attitude of the United States and the South Korean authorities, which runs counter to peace, this time we boldly took the active measure of withdrawing soldiers of our People's Army numbering some 150,000 from the frontline area and their outposts, mobilizing them for the peaceful construction of the country. At the same time, we advanced a new peace proposal calling for the United States and the South Korean side to institute peace measures similar to ours.

Originally, we intended to reduce [chukso] more troops of the KPA if even the slightest indication of the possibility of alleviation of tension in Korea appeared. However, as the United States and the South Korean authorities have continuously aggravated the situation on the Korean peninsula, we had to inevitably take the measure of letting soldiers of the People's Army participate in the peaceful construction of the country in full military uniform.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities clearly understand the real intent of our peaceful measure and take any measure conducive to the alleviation of tension, we are ready to take a greater advanced [chonjinjok] step. If this is realized, a mood of peace will prevail on the Korean peninsula and a favorable prospect for reunification will be opened.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should not try to continuously aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula by crying out the hackneyed theory of a threat of southward invasion but should instead take substantial [silchejok] measures guaranteeing peace and detente so they can show their sincerity to the peace-loving people of the world.

I express the expectation that by correctly understanding the real intent of the current measure of the KPA Supreme Command, all domestic and foreign reporters present here will pay deep attention to our people's struggle for peace and render active cooperation so the United States and South Korean authorities can take effective measures to guarantee substantial peace in Korea and provide favorable circumstances for the country's reunification.

Thank you very much.

CHON TU-HWAN RESOLVED TO STEP DOWN IN 1988

SK250947 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 22 Sep 86 pp 3, 4

["Exclusive interview" with ROK President Chon Tu-hwan by CHUNGANG ILBO editor in chief Kim Yong-hui at the Chongwadae, Seoul; date not given]

[Excerpts] Kim: Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to interview you, even though you must be very busy with various state affairs.

President Chon: I congratulate you on the 21st anniversary of the founding of CHUNGANG ILBO. [passage omitted]

Kim: You now have 1 and 1/2 years left in your term of office. Will you tell us your feelings at this point recalling the past 6 years?

President Chon: Before I was elected president 6 years ago, I had thought neither of the presidency nor of politics. Assuming the presidency was something far beyond my expectations, being forced upon me by the trend of history. But I have never had a night of peaceful sleep. Recalling the pain and difficulties I suffered and overcame with judgment and decisions, I feel that I have traversed a truly difficult path. However, I find myself worthy of living as the one responsible for the nation's affairs when I compare the dark situation of the country when I assumed office with the present state of the country.

We are now advancing along a new road to consolidate the democratic politics by achieving the first peaceful transfer of power in our history. [passage omitted]

Kim: What has been the most difficult time during your term of office?

President Chon: It was when the nation was faced with a crisis caused by the Aungsan bombing incident perpetrated by the North Korean puppets in October 1983. I had sensed the incident was a crime committed by North Korea when I received the report immediately after the incident. I could not repress my sorrow for having lost able leaders of the nation. My sorrow was even greater than my indignation. I was again keenly aware of how grave and important the responsibility of the president is. I truly respect our people for the patriotism and unity shown at that time.

Kim: In national affairs, which field do you think most difficult and on which do you concentrate your efforts?

President Chon: I may say it is in the economic field. As you recall, when I took the presidency, the nation's economy was gloomy. [passage omitted] However, the rate of inflation, which was 40 percent in 1980, stabilized in 1982 at 5 percent. The sector to which I paid special attention was the field of science and technology. I increased investment in this field and emphatically pushed ahead, fostering manpower for it. This year our economy is enjoying high growth, including an increase in exports and improved income and outgo in the international sector. This the resulting benefit of the so-called three-low trends. But I firmly believe that this is also the result of efforts to stabilize prices and promote technology. [passage omitted]

I also believe that the merits of Syngman Rhee during the founding of the nation and the achievements of former President Pak Chong-hui in the economic field should be affirmatively evaluated.

In connection with such evaluations, I wish to be evaluated as one whose greatest achievement was rooting democracy in our Constitution and developing democracy. I have made constant efforts to advance the autonomy and opening of our society, as well as our unity. I like to make it clear that I will fulfill the rights and missions of the president to systematize democracy during my remaining term of office.

Kim: During an interview held last summer, you stated that you felt most keenly the mission to consolidate democracy when the Rangoon incident took place. Do you think your resolve will result in democratization?

President Chon: I have passed many critical situations involving life and death, and I still believe that I am in such a situation. Thus, it is no exaggeration to say that I stand aloof from the question of life and death. I am also keenly aware that Chongwadae [the presidential residence] is the first target of the enemy. But I cannot always be strained by this. I survived the severe trial of the Rangoon bombing incident, and I know very well about the people's aspirations for the consolidation of democracy. Therefore, I renew my resolution to establish a tradition of the peaceful transfer of government in our country.

I believe that only when I leave Chongwadae amid the people's blessings after completing my term of office, and only when I engage in activities as a former president, can the tradition of democracy be correctly established in our country. This is a task our politics should achieve even before constitutional revision. However, to my regret, some politicians who have the responsibility for establishing a new tradition of democracy by creating such conditions are constantly destroying the atmosphere for this. [passage omitted]

Kim: What do you think about discussing the Constitution?

President Chon: When the ruling and opposition parties are actively discussing the draft plans for constitutional revision they advanced, the remarks I make as the president in being deeply involved in this issue may not be helpful.

As I revealed in my interview last summer, the issue of constitutional revision should be settled through discussion and negotiations based on agreement between the political parties, taking our realities into account. When the National Assembly works out an excellent draft for constitutional revision and recommends it to me, I will not oppose this plan. [passage omitted]

Kim: I feel that the remaining 1 and 1/2 years in your term of office will be a very important period not only for Your Excellency personally but also for the future of the nation. Please tell us your position on carrying out your work.

President Chon: I always keep in mind the words: Though rulers change, the nation and people are everlasting. I think the remaining 1 and 1/2 years are not a short period. During this period, one can accomplish great work for the nation's development and people's welfare. However, if one wastes time by thinking of one's own safety, the nation may fall into a serious crisis.

The peaceful transfer of power which I resolved to achieve during my term of office will be a new experience, unprecedented in our history. [passage omitted]

I would like to make my resolution clear once again that I will not neglect my responsibility and mission to the slightest degree even to the final moment of exiting the gates of Chongwadae.

Kim: Your Excellency has always stressed the responsibility and role of the press. What do you think of the press in our country now?

President Chon: I think the press' understanding and cooperation has served as a great force in attaining stability and development during the Fifth Republic. For this, I thank all journalists both as the president and personally. [passage omitted]

What I want the press to do, in this important time when the the nation's future is being decided, is to realize first what is best for the nation. In other words, I expect the press to remain faithful to its role of criticism and guidance while keenly realizing that we are seeking and closely reviewing the situation we are facing at home and abroad. In order to fulfill the role of a public instrument of society, reasonable judgment and a sense of balance should first be demonstrated. It is a matter of common sense in a democratic society that the press has the role of watching over and checking the government. However, mutual awareness and undersanding that both parties are working for the national interest are the prerequisites for such common sense. [passage omitted]

Kim: Some people are optimistic about the present situation our country is facing and the situation for the coming 2 or 3 years, while some are worried and concerned. What is Your Excellency's view?

President Chon: I would like to state again that our people have boundless potential and wisdom to overcome whatever difficulty may lie ahead by uniting their strength. Thanks to such potential and wisdom, we have attained the stability and development we have today. Thus, I believe everything will be all right in the future, too. [passage omitted]

The present problem, if there is one, is that there are still some who alienate the people from the government and who instigate disputes and unrest in society. There will be nothing to worry about if those who seek to destroy the harmony and stability of the nation and society, seeking their own interests or those of a faction, are removed from our society.

SOVIET OFFICIAL HINTS AT OLYMPICS PARTICIPATION

SK260548 Seoul YONHAP in English 0537 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 26 (YONHAP) -- A Soviet sports leader hinted a possibility here Friday that the Soviet Union will participate in the Seoul Olympics in 1988, although he circumvented a question as to whether Moscow would actually send a contingent to Seoul in 1988. Dr. Yacheslav Kiloskov, a member of the Soviet Union's National Olympic Committee (NOC), told a press conference that the Soviet soccer team is preparing to compete in the Olympic soccer preliminary competition which will begin in October.

Whether the Soviet Union will participate in the Seoul Olympic Games has been a matter of deep concern to world sports leaders. The Soviet Union, which boycotted the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984, has no diplomatic relations with South Korea and supports the South's archrival, North Korea.

Koloskov, concurrently the president of the International Football Federation (FIFA), also said that South Korea has prepared all, including security measures, that are needed to stage the Olympic soccer event in 1988. Koloskov said that he got a "very positive" impression from the facilities in soccer stadiums in five Korean cities he visited and security there was the "highest level." All the facilities were pretty good, except for some minor problems, whichu can be corrected by 1988, he said.

Kiloskov came here to inspect the facilities and operation in the Asiad soccer competition and Seoul's preparations for the 1988 Olympics.

Peter Velappan, secretary general of the Asian Football Confederation, was also on hand at the press meeting held at the Asiad main press center in Seoul.

Asked if all the countries of the world would participate in the Seoul Olympics, Kiloskov said "no problem." Koloskov said the youths of the Soviet Union are not different from youths in other countries and that the Soviet Union would come to Seoul in 1988 if the security measures would be as good as now. The Soviet Union had boycotted the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics for the excuse of security matters.

He said that the matter of participating in the Olympics will be decided by the Soviet NOC and his duty is to prepare the Soviet soccer team for the Olympics.

Koloskov and a FIFA team toured soccer venues in Seoul and four provincial cities of Taegu, Taejon, Kwangju and Pusan. Koloskov said he would submit a positive report on Korea's preparations for the Olympic soccer competition to the Soviet NOC. The FIFA vice president cited minor problems in amenities in stadiums in Kwangju and Taegu, such as lockrooms for athletes, medicine room, and press facilities, and that Korean officials promised him that they will settle all the problems pointed up by the FIFA team until the Olympic Games.

Koloskov said he was impressed by the keen interest in the Olympics by the Korean people and that he felt the Korean people would do their best to make the Olympics a success.

On the standard of soccer teams competing in the Seoul Asiad, the FIFA vice president said five countries -- Saudi Arabia, Iraq, China, Japan and Korea -- are likely to compete for the first three places in the Asiad.

SRV, OTHER OLYMPIC OFFICIALS ARRIVE IN SEOUL

SK251115 Seoul YONHAP in English 1108 GMT 25 Sep 86

[All names as received]

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 25 (YONHAP) -- Taquanchien, president of the Vietnam National Olympic Committee (NOC), arrived in Seoul Thursday to attend the general meeting of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA), Yi Ha-u, secretary general of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC), said. He was accompanied by Hguen Van Thay, secretary general of the Vietnam OCA.

OCA general meeting was held here Thursday to elect the OCA president and vice presidents and to discuss other matters concering the operation of Asian Games.

According to Yi, two South Yemen OCA officials including M. Zaid, senior NOC vice president, and U.T. Haling, councilor of Burmese Embassy to Japan, flew into Seoul Wednesday for the OCA general meeting.

S. Medallal, Syrian NOC president and another NOC official came here Sept. 18 for the OCA meeting and Brunei sent two NOC officials, including vice president P.D.A. Haji Sept. 2 despite the national condolence over the death of Sultan's father.

Delegates from 27 other countries are now attending the ongoing Seoul Asian Games.

A 10-member delegation from Beijing City, the venue of next Asian Games, is now visiting Seoul to look around the Seoul Asian Games facilities and to observe the operation of the games.

POLICE STORM CAMPUS; NOT USING TEARGAS NEAR GAMES

HK241356 Hong Kong AFP in English 1318 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 24 (AFP) -- Police stormed a university campus here Wednesday and used tear gas to disperse about 150 students demonstrating against the Asian Games.

The students pelted riot police with half-bricks and molotov cocktails when they were prevented from leaving the campus, near the Olympic complex being used for the games, eye-witnesses said. The police charged the students and used tear-gas to break up the demonstration which had been called by radical student representatives from six Seoul universities, including Nam Taek-bum, a student leader who is sought by police for his anti-government activities.

Students claim the games are an improper use of state funds to promote the government's international image and have heightened tensions with the North.

Another demonstration Tuesday by about 500 students on the Dong-guk campus adjoining a hotel being used by foreign journalists, did not produce the same sort of violence. The police have been instructed to refrain from using tear-gas near any site associated with the games and they did not respond when Tuesday's demonstrators threw stones and molotov cocktails.

The Buddhist-sponsored Dong-guk University closed Tuesday, bringing to six the number of universities in Seoul which have suspended classes during the games.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES AT UN REPORTED

Meets With Shultz

SK250037 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] New York (Special) -- Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Tuesday (early Wednesday KST) agreed to strengthen joint surveillance against North Korea.

In the foreign ministers' talks held at the U.N. Plaza Hotel here, the two officials noted with concern the forward deployment of north Korean troops near the DMZ, the warming Pyongyang-Moscow ties and the growing possibility for a north Korean misadventure to mar the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

The ministers, in this context, agreed to step up joint efforts to block any malicious attempts by north Korea in the next two years during which period Seoul will host the Olympics and will see the first peaceful post-war transfer of power.

Korean sources quoted Minister Choe as explaining to Shultz about the internal political development concerning the constitutional amendment and Seoul's intention to get tough with any actions hindering order and stability in the ongoing process.

Shultz conveyed to Choe Washington's position that maintaining order is the responsibility of the government and that violence should be excluded in the process of democratic politics.

Choe briefed Shultz on the recent bombing incident at Kimpo International Airport in Seoul, and Shultz said that there was a need for the two countries to jointly counter terrorist acts.

The U.S. secretary, meanwhile, told Choe that the U.S. administration would convey to the Soviet Union Seoul's position to seek entry into the United Nations together with Pyongyang, whenever an opportunity rises.

As for bilateral trade issues, the two ministers agreed that they would handle those issues through close consultations, respecting each other's positions.

Shultz said that the U.S. administration positively took note of Korea's opening of its import markets.

Confers With UN Leaders

SK260307 Seoul YONHAP in English 0257 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] United Nations, Sept. 25 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su met separately with Javier Perez de Cuellar, U.N. secretary general, and Hamayun Rashid Chowdhury, president of the General Assembly, at the United Nations Thursday. They exchanged views about recent situations on North East Asia, including recent developments on and around Korean peninsula, inter-Korean dialogue and the 88 Summer Olympics scheduled to be held in Seoul.

In the meeting, Cuellar expressed regrets over the suspension of inter-Korean dialogue and promised that the United Nations will make continuous efforts and back up the earlier resumption of the inter-Korean dialogue and the peaceful resolution of Korean problem.

Choe explained to Cuellar that there is no possibility of reopening the suspended inter-Korean dialogue in near future but Korean Government is making an effort to reopen the existing channels of the inter-Korean dialogue. The inter-Korean dialogue has been suspended since the beginning of this year because of North Korea's controversial proposal for tripartite military talks involving Pyongyang, Seoul and Washington, and its call for the withdrawal of anti-communism structure in South Korea.

Choe also briefed Cuellar on the inter-Korean sports talks in Lausanne, Switzerland. South Korean Government has urged Pyongyang to discard its absurd attitude and to participate in the Seoul Olympics, as Seoul is endeavoring to host the Olympics successfully, Choe said.

The international understanding, which the simultaneous entry of Seoul and Pyongyang into the United Nations would contribute to the lessening of tensions between the two Koreas, and the promotion of peaceful unification of Korean peninsula, has been ripe, Choe said, adding that Seoul therefore, will continue its efforts to materialize the simultaneous entry of the two Koreas into the world body.

The U.N. secretary general did not comment on the problem, however, sources said.

Choe also met with Chowdhury, president of the General Assembly and Bangladesh foreign minister, to discuss the promotion of friendly and cooperative relations between their two countries.

Earlier in the morning, Choe also met with French counterpart Jean Bernard Raimon, Indian counterpart P. Shiva Shanker. They also supported the Seoul's stand of peaceful unification and reaffirmed their position that inter-Korean dialogue should be reopened and the two Koreas should join the U.N. simultaneously.

KIM TAE-CHUNG PLACED UNDER HOUSE ARREST 24 SEP

SK260132 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 24 Sep 86 p 11

[Text] From 0725 to 2045 on 24 September, the Mapo police station, Seoul, placed Kim Tae-chung under house arrest. The police revealed that they took the measure of house protection to prevent Kim from attending a session of the joint committee on restoring freedom of speech. The session was held at the Seoulin Hotel at 0800 today.

Also, Kye Hun-che, vice chairman of the United Movement for National Unification and the Masses, was placed under house arrest from 0800 today for the same reason.

PAP REPORTS COMMUNIQUE ON JARUZELSKI VISIT

LD241938 Warsaw PAP in English 1750 GMT 24 Sep 86

["Polish-Mongolian Joint Communique" (abridged version) -- PAP headline]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar Sept. 24 -- A Polish party and state delegation, led by PUWP CC First Secretary and President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, paid an official friendly visit to the Mongolian People's Republic between September 22 and 24, 1986, at the invitation from the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Committee and the Presidium of the People's Great Hural.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jambyn Batmonh conducted talks in the spirit of full understanding and unity of views on all the subjects discussed. The two favourably assessed the state of bilateral relations and reviewed the prospects of their further development.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jambyn Batmonh stated with satisfaction that relations between PUWP and MPRP and between Poland and Mongolia continuously developed and deepened in the spirit of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the two states. The two sides expressed satisfaction over the favourable implementation of the provisions of the treaty and also over the arrangements made at the top level.

Close cooperation between PUWP and MPRP is a decisive factor of Polish-Mongolian relations.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jambyn Batmonh stated that in the recent years the two sides achieved further progress in the development of economic, scientific-technological cooperation. They stressed the great significance of the long-term programme of development of economic, scientific-technological cooperation between Poland and Mongolia till the year 2000.

The two leaders came out in favour of further comprehensive development of Polish-Mongolian relations in all fields.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jambyn Batmonh stressed the determination of the two parties and states to consistently act for the benefit of consolidating the CEMA as an efficient mechanism of the socialist economic integrity.

Poland and Mongolia attach vital significance to the development and consolidation of friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist community states.

The two sides stressed the particular significance of the 27th CPSU Congress and documents passed in its course for the development of the theory and practice of socialism.

Poland and Mongolia will oppose with determination all moves by imperialism aiming to upset the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

The two expressed grave concern over the international situation aggravating through the fault of reactionary imperialist circles, the U.S. in particular, which developing the arms race on an unprecedented scale, of nuclear one above all, try to move it into outer space.

Poland and Mongolia fully support the Soviet peace policy, the programme to gradually liquidate nuclear and other mass annihilation weapons till the year 2000, proposals to establish a general system of international security and other Soviet disarmament initiatives.

The two sides emphasized the significance of the Soviet proposal to set up a world organisation for the peaceful use of outer space.

Mongolia expressed full support for the concept put forward by Wojciech Jaruzelski during the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly to make a study of various consequences of the militarization of outer space under the auspices of the U.N. secretary general.

The two leaders stressed the great significance of the appeal by the Budapest conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty directed to the NATO members and other European states.

Poland and Mongolia confirm their determination to act for the benefit of consolidating positive trends in international policy and readiness to cooperate in this process with all states and forces coming out in favour of the consolidation of peace, disarmament and return to detente in international relations. The sides emphasized the growing role of Non-aligned Movement as a significant factor in international relations and expressed approval for the results achieved during the top-level meeting of these states in Harare.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jambyn Batmonh stressed that unconditional observance of political and territorial realities shaped as a result of World War Two and Europe's post-war development provides a basis to preserve peace in Europe. Concern has been aroused by attempts by some circles in the west to undermine the post-war territorial and political order in Europe -- which is incompatible with the interests of detente, security and cooperation.

Mongolia highly holds Poland's activity for the benefit of consolidating peace, of resuming and deepening detente and averting threats of nuclear conflict in Europe and in the world.

The sides expressed concern over the persistence of hotbeds of conflicts and tensions resulting from the interference of imperialism in internal affairs of sovereign states on the Asian continent.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jambyn Batmonh once again expressed their support for new constructive Soviet initiatives put forward in Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok.

The sides confirmed that the development of cooperation based on equal rights and mutual profit between states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean, irrespective of differences in their socio-political systems, will be conducive to the consolidation of peace and security all over the world.

Wojciech Jaruzelski reaffirmed Poland's support for the Mongolian proposal to establish a mechanism ruling out the use of force in relations between states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean.

The two sides supported peace initiatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, whose aim is to transform South-Eastern Asia into a zone of peace, good-neighbourhood and cooperation. They expressed support for the initiative put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to peacefully reunite Korea, to transform the Korean peninsula into a zone of peace free of nuclear weapons. The sides approved of the efforts by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan designed to normalize the situation around this country.

The two sides expressed support for establishing a nuclear-free zone in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean.

Poland and Mongolia welcome with satisfaction the results of the consultative meeting of representatives of parliaments of socialist Asian states in Ulaanbaatar which stressed the necessity to broaden relations of friendship and solidarity with developing states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, including socialism-orientated states, and reaffirmed firm support for the just struggle of nations fighting against imperialist policy of aggression, for independence, social and economic progress, for the right of free and independent development, without external interference.

The sides expressed concern over the tension holding on in the Middle East as a consequence of the aggressive policy by the U.S. and Israel and reaffirmed their fundamental stand on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories nation to self-determination and to establishing its own state.

The sides confirmed inalterable solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan nation in defence of the achievements of the revolution and state sovereignty, for decreasing tension in this part of the world.

The sides firmly condemned aggressive moves by the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa against the independence and territorial integrity of "Front-Line States". They reaffirmed their full support for the national and liberation struggle of the Namibian nation led by SWAPO.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jambyn Batmonh noted the growth of influence and prestige of the international communist and working class movement.

The sides unanimously stated that the present official visit opens a new stage in the development of bilateral relations.

Wojciech Jaruzelski extended an invitation to Jambyn Batmonh to pay an official visit of friendship to Poland. The invitation was received with gratitude.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR UN SESSION

BK250401 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] A Burmese delegation headed by U Ye Gaung, minister of foreign affairs, left Rangoon by air this morning for New York to attend the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly which opened on 16 September 1986.

Foreign minister U Ye Gaung and members of his delegation were seen off at the Rangoon Airport by U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister; Thura U Kyaw Htin, deputy prime minister and minister of defense; U Tint Swe, minister of industry-I; U Than Tin, minister of mines; U Khin Maung Gyi, minister of trade; U Kyaw Nyein, minister of education; responsible officials from the Burma Socialist Program Party Central Committee Headquarters, the People's Assembly Office, and the Foreign Ministry; the dean of the diplomatic corps and Pakistani ambassador to Burma, the U.S. ambassador to Burma, the charge d'affaires ad interim of the British Embassy; and the UNDP resident representative.

The foreign minister is accompanied by U Hla Myint U, director of the Foreign Ministry; U Thaung Tun, assistant director, and U Hla U, the minister's personal officer.

The Burmese permanent representative at the United Nations, U Maung Maung Gyi, will serve as alternate leader of the Burmese delegation. Members of the delegation are U Kyaw Sein Win and U Min Kyi, members of the People's Assembly; U Tin Pe, deputy permanent representative at the United Nations; U Hla Myint U, director of the Foreign Ministry; U Aye, first secretary of the Burmese Permanent Representative Office at the United Nations; U Myint Soe and U Than Aung, deputy directors of the Foreign Ministry; and U Thaung Tun, assistant director of the Foreign Ministry.

The delegation will have as advisers U Kyaw Myint, assistant director of the Foreign Ministry; U Myint Soe and U Tun Onn, second secretaries at the Burmese Permanent Representative Office at the United Nations; U Min Naing, third secretary; and U Hla U, the minister's personal officer.

Delegation members U Kyaw Sein and U Min Kyi, members of the People's Assembly; U Myint Soe and U Than Tun Aung, deputy directors of the Foreign Ministry; and U Kyaw Myint, assistant director of the Foreign Ministry left Rangoon for New York on 11 September.

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM JAPAN, SINGAPORE

BK211434 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Excerpt] U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, who visited Japan at the invitation of Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japanese prime minister, and Singapore at the invitation of Mr Lee Kuan Yew, prime minister of Singapore, returned to Rangoon by air at 1425 today.

Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha was received at Rangoon Airport by U Sein Lwin, joint general secretary of the Burma Socialist Program Party and State Council secretary; Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and finance; members of the Council of Ministers; deputy ministers; military and civilian officials; Mr Afzul Mahmud, dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma and ambassador of Pakistan; Mr Thongchan Chotikasathian, Thai ambassador to Burma; Mr (Hiro Munita), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Japanese Embassy; and Mr David Low, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Singapore Embassy. [passage omitted]

SRV'S TRUONG CHINH ASSURES HENG SAMRIN OF SUPPORT

BK240406 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State, recently expressed support for the message sent by Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the PRK Council of State, to more than 60 countries attending the eighth conference of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare. In his message of support to Comrade Heng Samrin, Comrade Truong Chinh stressed: I would like to express full agreement with you in your assessment of the Nonaligned Movement and full support for the PRK's position regarding problems of the Nonaligned Movement in general and the Southeast Asia and Cambodia questions in particular at the summit conference in Harare.

I would like to assure you of the bonds of militant solidarity and the warm support of the Vietnamese party, government, and people for the just cause of the PRK and its correct position regarding the Cambodia question.

The SRV pledges to fight along with friendly countries to defeat the maneuver of bringing up arguments about the Cambodia question at the eighth summit and pledges to firmly maintain the resolutions of the sixth and seventh summits dealing with Cambodia's right to representation and the resolution of the seventh summit on Southeast Asia.

PRACHEACHON ON EXPANDING SOCIALIST TRADE SYSTEM

BK231212 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 21 Sep 86

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Broadly Expanding the Socialist Trade System To Serve Production and People's Life More Effectively" -- date not given]

[Text] During the past few years, despite great efforts, the trade service has not yet met the requirements of the revolution. First, the work to build a socialist trade system started late. The organization and buying of various goods for the state is still weak, particularly the purchasing of foodstuffs which greatly affects production and people's life. Administering goods and material is still not firm. Taking bribes from private traders and sneaking state goods out for profits is widespread, particularly major goods. In some places, this has pushed up prices causing hardship for those who produce the goods.

Besides essential tasks to perform -- because of our economic base has been ruined by the genocidal clique and cannot be quickly rebuilt or because of enemy destructive activities, and so on -- we still have shortcomings which have to be overcome. In the ideological sector, various levels of the trade service are not yet well aware of the directives and the policies of the party and state. The technical setup, the spirit of responsibility to resolutely serve production and people's life, and thrift are still weak. Management is not yet firm and not yet directed toward localities. Apart from this, ethics, professional education, and the attitude of a number of cadres in the trade service are still weak.

The resolution of the fifth congress of party representatives stipulates that first of all it is urgent to strengthen the apparatus and widely expand the socialist trade system to various localities, get hold of the goods' sources, supply state goods directly to consumers, and conduct direct transactions between the state and peasants.

Based on this spirit, the trade sector should bring about changes in setting targets and in the quality of its service in order to link up production and consumption, industry and agriculture, to improve the people's life and make progress in production. Of absolute importance is the setting up of a socialist trade system in localities, including state trade establishments, various forms of collective sale and purchase, and depots, to enable the state to get hold of an increasing quantity of agricultural products, ensure goods circulation to people, serve production and people's needs more effectively, strengthen the relations between the state and peasants, and contribute to controlling markets and stabilizing prices.

In conformity with the state trade system, collective trade service and depots should organize women's associations in localities. They should actively take part in and facilitate the distribution of goods evenly and appropriately for the consumers' convenience, particularly in providing essential goods to peasants and in buying peasants' agricultural foodstuffs to gradually eliminate unnecessary middlemen. It is imperative to strengthen the control of goods and material and clearly separate administrative organization and control from business organization from central levels to the provinces, municipalities, districts, and wards while setting up an apparatus capable of managing and building a network to report to higher levels.

The setting up of a socialist trade system in rural and hilly areas should have the participation of women's associations in selecting people trusted by the masses to set up trade depots. In doing this, attention should be paid to the families of disabled combatants and those which have members taking part in national defense labor. These families should receive instruction about the principles of collective trade, setting up of depots, and be taught technical knowhow and their role to serve solidarity production groups well and at the same time to collect agricultural products and foodstuffs for selling back to the state.

Concerning industrial goods produced by state enterprises and handicrafts, the trade service should ensure their circulation and promote their production. In Phnom Penh in particular, it is necessary to further strengthen the activities of professional companies in order to have a firm control on markets, selling, and major goods. It is necessary to build and strengthen trade establishments in wards, particularly in areas densely populated by cadres and workers. At state industrial establishments with many workers, the state trade service should organize the selling of goods to the workers and provide guidance in organizing canteens and selling goods directly to workers. Further attention should be paid to serving people's life and providing essential goods at all time to workers in rubber plantations.

Apart from this, the trade service should constantly pay attention to educating and training cadres and personnel in their jobs to heighten their sense of responsibility, behavior, and spirit to serve to completely eliminate shortcomings, improper behavior with private traders such as releasing state goods for profit. In places where these phenomena exist, educational classes should be held at least once. There should be appropriate measures for dealing with corrupt and greedy people who collude with traders. These practices should be rooted out.

Implementing the above tasks well, the trade service will become a good and reliable provider, instrumental to production and people's life, and a fine supplier for people, thus answering the request of the revolution.

VODK ON VIETNAM'S DEMAND TO EXPEL DK FROM UN

BK250301 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Sep 86

[**"Short article": "The Thief Crying 'Stop Thief' Maneuver of the Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors"**]

[Text] In the last few days, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have shamelessly trumpeted their demand that the United Nations should expel Democratic Kampuchea from its seat at the United Nations.

This is the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy's thief crying stop thief trick. Everyone knows that Democratic Kampuchea has held the Democratic Kampuchean seat in the United Nations for a long time -- even before Vietnam itself was admitted to the United Nations. Democratic Kampuchea has always strictly respected the UN Charter, and has never committed aggression against anyone or destroyed peace and security in any region or any country. Therefore, there is no reason to expel Democratic Kampuchea from the United Nations.

As for Vietnam, it became a member of the United Nations in 1976, and shortly thereafter violated the UN Charter by sending hundreds of thousands of soldiers to brutally and savagely attack and occupy Cambodia at the end of 1978. This Vietnamese act of aggression in Cambodia blatantly violated Chapter 1, Article 4, Clause 4 of the UN Charter on international relations which prohibits threat or the use of force against the sovereignty and territorial integrity or the political independence of any country through any form which does not conform to the goals of the United Nations. Above and beyond this, the Vietnamese have massacred the Cambodian race, violated the Thai border, and openly sabotaged peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia. This, in turn, is a violation of Article 1, Chapter 1 of the UN Charter on defending world peace and security and opposing any act of aggression, and so on. Therefore, Vietnam has nothing to commend it as being worthy of membership of the United Nations. It should be expelled.

The Vietnamese enemies have raised this hue and cry despite the fact that they are the aggressors and expansionists in Cambodia, they are the criminal murderers massacring the Cambodian people, they are the destroyers of peace and security in Southeast Asia, and they are the violators of the basic principles of the UN Charter.

The desperate pleas of the Hanoi Vietnamese only draw laughter from the international community which is aware that at the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, the world will denounce and condemn them even more. In the past, the Vietnamese have drawn condemnation from every quarter to the point that Nguyen Co Thach, Hanoi's foreign minister, no longer dares show his face in the conference hall of the United Nations. This year, people will further denounce and condemn the Vietnamese and unite in pressuring them to unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia in accordance with the annual resolutions of the United Nations.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS BASICALLY COMPLETED IN PAKLAI

BK230958 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Party members and cadres of Paklai District [in Sayaboury Province] have basically completed studying and contributing opinions to the Draft Political Report to be submitted by the party Central Committee to the fourth party congress. Cadres and party members at the grass-roots level are enthusiastically studying the draft report and are expected to complete their study in the latter part of September. Comrade Vang Sai-gnadet, member of the party and administrative committees of Palai District, has given the following details to our correspondent:

[Begin recording] Political life campaigns were launched in mid-July by Paklai District to study and contribute opinions to the Draft Political Report of the 10th session of the 3d LPDR Central Committee to the forthcoming fourth party congress. We will be completing the second phase of the campaigns late this month. More than 2,000 cadres and party members from the district to the village level participated in the campaigns. We are continuing the third phase of the campaigns of at the grass-roots level.

As a result of the enthusiastic political life campaigns, our cadres and party members have profoundly understood the Draft Political Report and are unanimous with the party's line and determined to fulfill the plans for the second half of the current year and to score achievements to welcome the coming fourth party congress. [end recording].

After completing their study, cadres and party members and the leading cadres at all levels have unanimously set forth the direction for various local tasks, particularly for national defense, public security, and economic tasks. This was further disclosed by Comrade Vang Sai-gnadet. He said:

[Being recording] At present, the whole district is concentrating on rainy season work and contributing to all branches of work. Regarding economic work, improvement of our living conditions, and agricultural production, though the climate is not favorable, the movement of tending rice fields is more enthusiastic than in the past year. We are determined to raise our district's rice production from 327 kg per head in the past year to 393 kg this year. We will expand an additional 20 hectares of farm land and will try to persuade the peasants in two cantons -- Phakeo and Phalia -- who are engaging in upland crop cultivation to adopt other appropriate ways of making a living. At the same time, we are making use of all potentials in building irrigation systems in the two cantons in order to expand rice fields.

Regarding the collectivization of agriculture, we will strive to create conditions for the local agricultural cooperatives to expand from [words indistinct]. On forestry, we will transport 535 cubic metes of timber from the second field to the third field soon for export. At the same time, we have adopted plans to plant trees and preserve forests for some cantons.

Regarding trade, we will actively expand trade networks to cantons and map out plans for trade exchange with the central level and with Kentao and Boten Districts. [end recording].

DISTRICT OFFICIAL ON DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT

BK231041 Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 23 (KPL) -- "In order to fulfill the economic development tasks, solidarity and unity among all sectors of the socialist economy should be

further consolidated and strengthened," said Boungnong Sisomblong, member of the Vientiane party committee and secretary of Hom District party committee, in connection with the draft of the political report to be presented at the forthcoming 4th party congress.

B. Sisomblong expressed full agreement with the party's line on national defence and economic development during the transitory period to socialism with emphasis on the development of agriculture as a basis for national industrialization. With regard to light industry, he said he shared identical views with the government's introduction of the new method of economic management and the elimination of the one based on state subsidies.

"Hom District, which has been declared a heroic district by order of the party, will resolutely strive for self-sufficiency in food production within its own existing potentiality," he said, adding that the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and the sense of collective mastership were of great importance to the achievement of the party and state's policy.

DISTRICT PARTY SESSION STUDIES POLITICAL REPORT

BK240407 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] The 6-day eighth session of the party committee of Mai District, Phong Saly Province, closed on 11 September. The session was attended by a total of 60 party members from the grass roots throughout the district. At the session, the delegates joined in studying and sincerely contributing views to the draft political report of the party Central Committee which will be submitted to the forthcoming fourth party congress.

Through study and discussion of the report, they came to understand good and weak points and then worked out measures to settle appropriately the remaining problems in carrying out their tasks in conformity with the party's line and policies in the new stage in order to promote and expand jointly the work in the economic, cultural, and social fields in their respective localities.

KHAMTAI SIPHANDON GREETS BULGARIAN ARMY DAY

BK231037 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Vientiane, September 23 (KPL) -- Defence Minister Gen. Khamtai Siphandon on Sept. 19 sent a telegramme of greetings to Gen. Dobri Dzhurov, minister for national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the occasion of the 42nd founding anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army [BPA].

The telegramme said: "The People's Army and the people of Laos note with satisfaction the great achievements obtained by the army and people of Bulgaria in the development of the army and the building of a developed socialist Bulgaria.

"Under the talented leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] with Todor Zhivkov as general secretary, the PA has become the strong and modern revolutionary army, actively contributing to the strengthening of the socialist community and the forces of peace in the world.

"On this glorious occasion, I would like to wish the socialist relations of friendship between our two countries and armies further consolidation and development, and the BPA more successes in the implementation of the resolution of the 13th BCP congress."

OFFICIAL SAYS MOST SRV INTRUDERS PUSHED BACK

BK260135 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Thai troops have driven back most of the 50 Vietnamese soldiers who crossed the border into Thai territory in Buri Ram and occupied a strategic hill, a senior army official said yesterday.

Col Phoemsak Phuangsarot, the chief-of-staff of the Nakhon Ratchasima-based Suranari force, said one Vietnamese intruder was killed and two others wounded in the fighting. He said a Thai soldier was also wounded.

The Vietnamese, he said, had been entrenched on the so-called "Hill 538" which is about 400 metres inside Thailand, adjacent to the O Bok Pass where Khmer guerrillas have been active.

Col Phoemsak said about 6 to 10 Vietnamese intruders were believed to be still in hiding in the area.

"We cannot completely clear the hill right now because the intruders have planted numerous landmines in the area," he said.

He said the Thai forces will adopt "every possible measure" to flush out all the Vietnamese remnants from the place as soon as possible. The possibility of an air strike was under consideration, according to Col Phoemsak.

Meanwhile, the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh yesterday denied that Vietnamese troops had violated Thai territory.

The official news agency SPK said that though Kampuchean forces "are eligible for hot pursuit (of the Khmer guerrillas) they, together with the Vietnamese army volunteers, have always restrained themselves to respect Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity."

The agency, monitored in Bangkok, accused Thailand of giving sanctuary to the guerrillas.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. ON RELATIONS WITH SUPERPOWERS

BK250043 Bangkok THE NATION in English 25 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] The new Thai ambassador-designate to the United States, Asa Sarasin, said yesterday he was concerned that Washington was creating problems for Southeast Asia which Moscow could exploit.

Asa told journalists here that Washington had seriously hurt Thailand's trade with bills subsidizing U.S. farm exports and authorizing special sugar sales to China.

The recent U.S. Farm Act subsidizing food exports was aimed at the European Community and Japan but hurt Thailand's rice exports, said Asa, who leaves for his new post tomorrow.

The Kremlin had tried to exploit the resulting discontent with offers to buy sugar Thailand cannot sell because of new U.S. subsidies for American exports, he said.

"(The Americans) are producing problems for the region while the other side is offering help," he said, adding that Moscow's presence in the area was not constructive.

"They can no longer act as in the past when there was no Soviet presence in the area. The Soviets are established in Cam Ranh Bay (in Vietnam) and they want countries in the area to give due recognition to this presence."

Asa, speaking at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand, also said he planned to mobilize the growing Thai community in the United States to help pressure Washington to avoid trade measures harmful to Thailand.

Asa said Thailand did not want trade problems to affect friendly political and military relations with the United States.

But, he said, he could not rule out cuts in military cooperation if that were necessary to signal the seriousness of Thailand's concern with trade problems.

Thailand faces Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and Laos. It buys most of its military equipment from the United States and its forces hold regular joint military exercises with U.S. troops.

Asa said Thailand needed "an early warning system" to detect damaging provisions in U.S. legislation in time to do something about them.

He said one of his first tasks would be to hire a professional lobbyist to improve the country's ability to protect itself from the effects of U.S. trade laws.

He said he recognized that some of the legislation had not been aimed at Thailand.

"These difficulties were not created by America, but by trade and budget deficits," he said. "The target was not Thailand, but the EEC and Japan."

Asa said Thailand will "have to accept the fact that the Americans are confronted with budget deficit problems and they will go on nevertheless."

He said Thailand's objective was "free and fair trade."

He admitted that Thailand did not have a strong bargaining position.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON LAOS BORDER TRADE

BK251130 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Second Lieutenant Praphat Limpaphan granted an interview to reporters on Laos' request for the opening of more border checkpoints to facilitate the direct trade between Thailand and Laos. The request was submitted to the government through the interior minister. The deputy foreign minister said:

[Begin recording] [Praphat] We want to open all checkpoints if they can be beneficial to trade between Thailand and Laos, particularly those which are situated near communities and are convenient for both sides. The Lao side must ensure that once a checkpoint is opened, our businessmen will be allowed to travel through it to conduct trade in specified areas inside Laos. Besides, we must be able to closely control all the checkpoints that will be opened.

[Unidentified report] What if they agree with the conditions we have proposed?

[Praphat] There will be no problem. If they will accept our conditions, we will try to comply with their request. Since we intend to open the border checkpoints for trade purposes, we must make sure that they are used for trade that benefits both countries. In so doing, we must also consider our national security. [end recording]

PHICHAI ON CABINET FORMATION, ELECTION FUNDS

BK220235 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Sep 86 pp 2,3

["Full Text" of "Exclusive" Interview given "over the weekend" by Democrat Party Leader Phichai Rattakun]

[Text] Let me speak on the general election on July 27, 1986, and the formation of the Prem V Government. As a result of the failure of the Prem IV Government to gain support from the House of Representatives to pass the second of the nine Royal Decrees, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon announced the dissolution of Parliament on the night of May 1, 1986.

The general election was set 90 days after the dissolution of Parliament. The date was set for July 27.

For the Democrats, we in the executive committee, especially the Democrat ministers in the Prem IV Government, had constantly discussed the situation of the country and the administration of the Prem IV Government.

We saw that the various situations indicated that Parliament would not be able to last four years.

For this reason, the Democrat ministers and myself, numbering nine people, tried to prepare the party for a possible election.

We expected that if there was a general election, the Democrats would be able to gain many more seats in the House of Representatives than in the previous general election.

This is because we have tried to work closely together for the past three to four years.

In the general election, the Democrats fielded 314 candidates nationwide.

In this election, we placed great emphasis on the Northeast and we were happy to have candidates from other parties with us, namely Prachuap Chaiyasan of Udon Thani, Thanet Iasakun of Nong Khai, who sent his son in as a candidate, and Somsak Karun of Rayong, for instance.

So we were confident we would gain MPs from every region of the country, more so than in the past.

For the 347 seats available, we fielded more candidates than any other party. Nevertheless, I personally, before registering the candidates in each province, raised the problem of campaigning with the Democrat ministers.

One thing which I have raised all the time is how can we help our candidates.

I said before that we agreed to send 314 candidates. I have often said to the Democrat ministers that if we sent 300 candidates and the party helps each candidate with just 100,000 baht, the party would have to spend 30 million baht.

Where are we going to get this money? For me personally in 1983, at which time I was already the party leader, we fielded nationwide, if I remember correctly, 192 candidates. [paragraph as published]

Nevertheless in 1983, we spent a total of not more than 16 million baht, of which I spent about 12 million baht of my own funds and about another two million obtained from various friends, making it a total of about 14 million baht.

There were contributions from Lek Nana and Marut Bunnak, for instance.

Altogether, this amounted to nearly 16 million baht. This was our expenses for 1983.

In 1986, I told our people that if we only fielded 300 candidates and the party helped each candidate with 100,000 baht, then we would have to spend 30 million baht.

I told our people, especially the nine ministers, that I would probably not be able to find the money or carry the burden like I did in 1983; that is 12 million baht, again.

But I would try to help the party to the tune of about five million baht. This was not enough compared to the expenses of about 30 million baht.

I also told our friends that in distributing these funds we should as a matter of principle, consider giving resident MPs not more than 200,000 baht each.

For the new MPs, we should pay not more than 100,000 baht each. We believe that at that time there would be certain candidates who would probably not need financial help.

The next point is that as far as expenses in past election are concerned, we have never revealed details to anyone about how much individual candidates get.

Another point is that in the 1983 elections, I was the person who decided how much each candidate got and at what point they should get help.

The reason for this is that we did not have the money in our pockets (all the time). We needed to find the money while at the same time paying out money.

Because of this, the timing of the payments has to depend on the discretion of the party leader.

We didn't have time during the campaign to discuss this issue. At night I had to return to think: at this stage, which candidate should get money and how much. In sending funds to each candidate, I have documented evidence.

The Democrats gained 100 seats in the July 27 election. Before election day, I estimated that we would gain the most seats and would form the Government if we gained half the number in the House.

But we accepted the reality that we could not do this. Nevertheless, I and many others said while campaigning that even if we didn't get half, but gained the most seats, we would be the core in the formation of the Government.

We also said the leader of the party with the most seats should be prime minister.

Although this was all agreed before we went campaigning, it was disappointing to see that some candidates campaigned for individuals to be premier such as Gen Prem Tinsulanon, even though these candidates were party members.

But I understood their position because in their areas, praising Gen Prem as premier may be necessary to gain votes because in that particular province or region Gen Prem is highly popular.

I understood the desire of certain candidates in these provinces and region to speak in this fashion. But this was wrong and against the party's campaign policy, which we had agreed earlier.

I have always emphasised and warned that we should not focus on individuals but rather principles.

Before election day, I sent telegrams to all 314 candidates saying that once we find out the results, and they are elected, they should all travel to Bangkok by July 29 for a meeting.

Party regulations state that in the formation of a government, there must be agreement of the executive committee and all party MPs.

When we knew early on July 28 that we had gained 100 seats, I was ready for a meeting on July 29.

But on the evening of July 28, the leaders of the Chat Thai and Social Action [SAP] parties announced agreement to become the core in the formation of the new Government with Gen Prem as premier.

The next day, when our meeting was to have taken place, not all of our MPs were present because, some of them told me later, they had to go out and thank the people.

So on July 28, we had an unofficial discussion on what we should do next even though we had a quorum (70 to 80 persons).

This meeting agreed that the Democrats would be the core and should move to form the Government.

The meeting also set up a working group consisting of myself as chairman, Banyat Banthatthan, Marut Bunnak, Wira Musikaphong and Khunthong Phuphiuduan.

In other words, this meant the party leader would have to try to become the next premier even though the Chat Thai and the SAP had said they would be the core with Gen Prem as premier.

In our talks with the Chat Thai and the SAP, I did not negotiate myself but gave the responsibility to each member of the working group.

I must say that I felt uneasy about negotiations on the formation of this Government because the period after July 29, about one week, was one of intense pressure; that of pressuring the Democratic to sign a letter to the President of Parliament accepting Gen Prem as premier.

I remember that at that time the Chat Thai, the SAP, Ruam Thai, Ratsadon and many others had sent letters supporting Gen Prem as premier.

But I refused at that time to sign such a letter to the President of Parliament.

I cannot remember the exact date, but I think it was on August 2 or 3, I was invited to meet one general at a house he rented to discuss government business.

When I arrived, a major general was there (to welcome me) and was told that the general had not yet arrived.

When I sat down for a period, the general arrived.

But before he arrived, I discovered that at the table where I was sitting was a file which the major general told me contained a letter to the President of Parliament. They wanted me to sign the letter as leader of the Democrats.

I opened the file and read the letter before the general arrived. The way the letter was written, the content, was undignified.

The major general said the other parties had signed this letter and asked that I sign it as well.

I felt very uneasy and pressured, but since this general had arrived and said that other parties had signed it, I told him that I could sign this letter but wanted to study it first.

I took the file home without signing it. The next day I invited Banyat Banthatthan, Marut Bunnak and Wira Musikaphong (who were with Mr Phichai at the general's rented home the day before) and told them I felt very uneasy. I had thought about this all night and decided that we should not sign.

If we agreed that Gen Prem become premier, then we should also get 17 Cabinet seats and be responsible for five ministeries (Interior, Agriculture, Industry, Education, Science.)

I said that if we signed the letter, we would not be able to achieve all the objectives we had set and said all along, namely 17 Cabinet posts and five ministeries.

If we signed the letter, our bargaining position would be weakened. Even though other parties had signed letters supporting Gen Prem as prime minister, we were confident Gen Prem could not form a government without the cooperation of the Democrats.

The democrats were in a good position if we did not rush. But if we signed, our bargaining power would drop immediately.

This is what I said to Mr Marut and Mr Banyat. Both of them, particularly Mr Banyat, agreed with me.

So we had another meeting and informed the members. The MPs complained that we had met too often but I told them of the obstacle we were facing.

I told them of the invitation to the general's house and that the way things were handled was like an attempt to force me to sign -- something I could not do.

I was happy that Mr Banyat agreed that we should not sign the letter until we were guaranteed 17 Cabinet posts and the five ministries.

But the pressure from the Chat Thai and Social Action was steadily increasing.

In this instance, Mr Banyat, Mr Marut and Mr Wira tried to negotiate for the five ministries.

But the two other parties remained steadfast. Chat Thai's Banhan Silapa-arch was adamant that he wanted Agriculture because he had been responsible for this ministry before.

As far as Interior was concerned, the Premier had told us through his men that he wanted this ministry for his man.

This left Agriculture, which we had to get.

If I remember correctly, after discussions with the executive committee and MPs, I was asked to sign the letter. I agreed, but changed the wording of the letter dated August 3.

On August 4 and 5, there was movement among parties which had heard they would not be in the Government such as the United Democratic, Progressive and Muan Chon. They sent a letter to the President of Parliament proposing my name as premier.

On August 5, when His Majesty the King was scheduled to visit Khao Changok to open the Chunlachomklao Royal Military Academy, there was intense pressure, especially amid reports from various contacts of Gen Prem that the President of Parliament wanted an audience with His Majesty that evening.

After he received the letter from the other parties supporting me as premier, the President contacted me, asking for my views.

I said I needed copies of the proposals. Altogether, these parties plus the Democrats only commanded about 150 seats, not even half the number of the House and not enough to form the Government.

The Democrats had another executive committee and MP's meeting on that day. I told the meeting that other parties had proposed my name as premier but the meeting agreed that we should draft a second letter reaffirming the previous letter supporting Gen Prem as premier to the President.

That night, after the President's audience with the King, Gen Prem was declared prime minister.

After the August 5 meeting, in which it was reaffirmed many times that we should endorse Gen Prem as the premier, I knew that our bargaining power needed to secure 17 Cabinet posts and five ministries had dissipated.

The reason (the party decided to support Gen Prem) is that in the party, about 60 MPs are newcomers or those from other parties, and only about 30 to 40 resident MPs.

The MPs wanted to be government MPs, but they did not realise that by agreeing to this, not only would we not be able to follow our policies, but our bargaining power would be greatly reduced.

I emphasised this point over and over again during the meeting.

But we were told to take this path and what we feared became reality after I signed the second letter to the President on August 5.

We definitely lost out when we gained only 16 seats but this was the result of the pressure from our own MPs for me to agree to these conditions, even though I tried to persuade them to take our time.

I could see that if I did not sign that letter supporting Gen Prem as premier, and even though he was declared premier, he could not form the Government if we look at the figures.

After August 5, our working group continued to try to gain the five ministries and 16 Cabinet posts without success.

I tried to contact the general but instead sent Mr Marut, Mr Banyat and Mr Wira to negotiate because if I went by myself I would have to make the decision there and then.

I told the three not to agree to anything without consulting me first.

When they told me, after exhaustive negotiations, that we would get 16 Cabinet seats and four ministries, I told them that as far as the ministries were concerned there was no longer a chance, and we could forget about this problem.

But they still had to fight for 17 Cabinet posts.

This is because we won 100 seats. If we accept 16, we would lose out according to the six to one basis.

Just think, when we got 100 seats, and using the six to one formula, we should be given 17 and not 16 seats.

I told these three we had to get 17 seats, and if we didn't, I wouldn't accept it even if the party decided to. I told them I would refuse to accept.

If the premier refused to give the Democratic 17 Cabinet posts, I was prepared to pull out of the coalition Government.

This is the ultimatum I have [given] the three so they could use it in their negotiations with the major general, the Chat Thai and the SAP.

On August 8, the general called me, asking me what was the problem that would make the Democrats pull out.

I told this general that really, the Democrats had agreed to almost everything. Up to this point, the ministries were concerned, I understood that the Premier wanted Interior and that the party would accept the four ministries.

But I told the general that if I or the Democrats did not get 17 Cabinet posts, we would pull out and not join the coalition.

The general told me to take it easy, not to make such a decision and that he would take care of things. He asked me to send him the list.

This list contained the names we had prepared during the executive committee meetings and MPs in case we had to submit names for Cabinet posts.

Let me refer back to party regulations which state that in the formation of the government or the executive committee, the meeting must consider the representatives of each region in submitting a list of Cabinet post names.

In doing so, we needed to consider a number of principles.

The first is the number of MPs. Let's take the Northeast, which has 28 MPs.

Under the six-to-one formula, the Northeast should get four seats, but they would lose out by gaining only four Cabinet seats. If they were given five seats, they exceeded their limit by two seats.

So it was agreed that the Northeast would get four seats. In the North there are 10 MPs so there should be two ministers. In the South there are 36 MPs and they should get six Cabinet seats. But since Mr Chuan Likphai was made House Speaker, this amounts to a ministerial post, and the southern quota was five seats.

In the Central Region there are 24 MPs, not including the party leader, and this gives them four seats.

The meeting agreed that in considering those from the regions who would become ministers, the North would get two, the Northeast two, the Central Region two and the South five seats. This altogether makes 15. With the party leader included this makes 16.

But the Prime Minister and we agreed that in proposing names for Cabinet posts, like in 1983, the party should submit more names than those which we should gain so the Premier could study the list and options.

This was agreed in 1983, when we gained nine ministerial seats out of a list of 15. This time, if we got a quote of 16, we should send in 25 names.

I assure you that when the general called me on August 8, I told him we should get 17 seats. He told me not to worry. He would negotiate and take care of the matter and just send the list to him.

The next day, I sent the list of 25 names which we had selected. In this list, mention was made of the region which each person comes from, his qualifications, expertise, educational background and seniority.

In the afternoon of August 9, I received a telephone call from the Premier. I was happy thinking that we had succeeded. I was thinking that this general had probably met with Premier that morning and negotiated 17 seats for the Democrats.

The Premier asked to meet me at Si Sao Thevet. I went there with Mr Banyat, Mr Marut, Mr Wira and Samphan Thongsamak.

But when we got there I told the Premier that we no longer considered the Interior Ministry an issue but were concerned about Cabinet posts and asked that he give us 17 seats.

The Premier replied immediately that if the Democrats insisted on 17 Cabinet posts, he would reconsider himself. I emphasise, if the Democrats remain adamant on 17 Cabinet posts, he would reconsider himself.

All five of us heard this. I wasn't sure and I asked the Premier what did he mean by "reconsider himself".

The Premier said clearly: "I would inform His Majesty the King that I resign and not accept the post of prime minister because I cannot form a government."

This is what he said he meant by "reconsider myself."

I tell you frankly that the five of us were surprised. We did not think the Premier would give us this ultimatum.

I told him that we would like time to consider the matter. We left his home and went to the party headquarters. I think that in the hearts of the persons who were with me they were surprised and that we should accept.

But for me, after calculating the possibilities, the Premier would not be able to form a government, and if he felt he should resign, we should let him do so. He was not in a position to form a government.

I still felt that even if the Premier issued this ultimatum, or threw this bomb, it was too bad and we have to look out for the interests of the party and the nation.

I can't help it if the Premier wants to resign. Nevertheless, we could not reach agreement at the party headquarters and each left for home.

That night, when I was thinking at home, I decided that the next day on August 10, I would meet the working group and tell them that if the Premier refused to give us 17, we could not join the Government.

Early in August, Mr Marut and Mr Wira called my son (Phichit), asking him to meet me to talk me into accepting the Premier's proposals.

Since the Prime Minister insisted on giving us 16 seats and that if we turned down the request he would resign, Mr Marut and Mr Wira argued that we should not insist.

They then telephoned my son to convey to me that they did not object to the 16 seats because the Premier had threatened to resign if we insisted on 17 seats.

Personally, I still believe this was a political problem, it was of party interest and national benefit.

I think that we, the party members, had made a mistake from the beginning in trying to be a coalition partner without realising that the lack of bargaining power would put us in a disadvantageous position in negotiations.

And that was true. When I learnt from my son that Mr Marut and Mr Wira had telephoned him, requesting me to agree, I realised then that since the working team had agreed to it, I had to agree.

I then told my son to telephone them, telling them I would immediately see the Prime Minister. Don't forget, this is important. That day was August 10. When two of the working team members had agreed to the Premier's request...and if they wanted me to agree, then I agree and told them that I would bring the message to the Prime Minister that we were no longer insisting on 17 seats.

I told my son to immediately contact the Sisao Thevt residence to convey a message that I would go to see the Prime Minister to inform him of our decision about the Cabinet seats.

I remember that it was in the afternoon of August 10 that I met Gen Prem. The talk lasted about 15 minutes. I informed him that the day before we had requested 17 Cabinet seats and that if we insisted he would resign.

We had made up our minds and that we had no objection to only 16 seats offered by the Prime Minister.

This is the point why some people questioned why I went to see the Premier alone without other working team members.

The Prime Minister then called the major general, who was his aide and was present at the meeting, to pen a file which contained the list of 25 Democrat nominees which I presented to the general on August 8.

The general had told me to send the list, promising to help negotiate for the Democrats, but he had not been successful.

The Prime Minister asked me a few questions on certain nominees, but please allow me not to mention the names.

I requested the Premier to firstly give priority in considering the list to the representatives of each region of MPs....Two for the North, four for the Northeast, four for the Central Plains and five for the South.

Secondly, I requested the Premier to consider the capability of each nominee. I gave a slight suggestion, but the final decision depended on the Prime Minister.

Thirdly, which was most important of all... The northeast and Central Region factions had proposed the nominees through votes. The Central Region proposed seven names for four Cabinet seats. The person who received the highest votes was Marut Bunnak Followed by Gen Han (Linanon) and Dr Suphachai Phanitchaphak, who received equal support.

Dr. Phichit Rattakun came fourth, followed by Chaloemphan Siwikon, Decho Sawananon and Anek Thapsuwan, a Samut Sakhon MP.

The Northeastern faction also proposed seven names for four Cabinet seats available for the group.

Prachuap Chaiyasan received the most support from the Northeast faction, followed by Wichit Saengthong, Watcharin Ketawandi, Sombun Chiramakon, Anong Tongsiri and Manasak Inthrakomarasut.

There was no voting for nominations of Southern and Northern factions. They proposed the list of persons for the Cabinet posts.

Now you see that two first-time MPs have become Cabinet ministers. The first person is Wichit Saengthong from the Northeast, who has never been an MP before, and his appointment came from the vote in a party meeting.

Prachuap Chaiyasan, although he used to be a Chat Thai MP, was a first-time MP for the Democrats. He received the highest vote supporting him to become a Cabinet member.

For the Central Region faction, you'll see that Dr Suphachai, who has never been an MP before, was also nominated as a Cabinet minister.

Dr Phichit Rattakun is a two-time MP -- First from a by-election and second from the general election. Mr Chaleomphan was elected for the first time in this election and so was Mr Declto. Mr Anek was elected for the fourth time. The names of the latter persons had also been forwarded to the Premier for selection.

In summary, the Prime Minister finally selected the 16 persons who are now in the present Cabinet.

This has caused a number of Democrat members to feel unhappy because they also had hopes of being appointed. What happened after that is what all has been made public.

The ugly incident after the formation of the Government is beyond my ability to handle. I insisted that I have followed the party's resolution and done my best for the party interests.

I don't know what's going to happen next. But I think that since I have done my best, the party MPs and those concerned should thoroughly think about their actions to prevent the party's reputation from being further damaged.

But before I finish, I'd like to add a little more about the party's financial matters.

We have 18-19 members handling the party's administrative expenses. We have monthly expenses of about 100,000 baht. This includes salaries, water, electricity and telephone bills, for example.

This comes from the monthly donations from party MPs and ministers. Four persons are authorised to make payments for these administrative expenses, but the payment in cheques can be made only with the signatures of at least two of the four.

Apart from myself, the persons who can authorise administrative expenses include the secretary general, the accountant and the director.

The party's accounts are audited every year for informing party members countrywide.

For payments of financial assistance for candidates, we however, cannot explain in detail how much we give to each candidate because payments are under my jurisdiction, as they were in the 1983 election.

In this year's general elections, 31 million baht was paid to assist candidates.

We gave the assistance on a regional basis and I cannot reveal how much we gave to each individual candidate.

The party gave 3.9 million baht to the Central Region candidates, 11.5 million baht to the Northeastern candidates, 6.54 million baht to the Northern candidates and six million baht to the Southern candidates.

The party's total financial contributions, therefore, amounted to 27.94 million baht for the 314 candidates countrywide.

Some candidates did not receive any financial support from the party. For example, Chuan Likphai and his two running mates in Trang Province, Mr Banyat and Mr Wira, Prachuap Chaiyasan and a number of others in Udon Thani Province.

I am the only person who has jurisdiction on how much the party should give to help each candidate.

The rest of the expenses went to the running of the party's election centre which amounted to 2.7 million baht, the poll evaluation in the Northeast which amounted to 40,000 baht, poll observations centres and the three surveys in Bangkok, 70,100 baht, the campaign via television, T-shirts and the printing of publications, 690,855 baht, and money transfer fees to candidates in the provinces 33,992.55 baht.

Altogether, election expenses amounted to 31.3 million baht. Where did the money come from? It came from our friends and from several of us who put the money into the pool.

Three million baht came from Chaloemphan Siwikon, two million baht from Wira Musikaphong, one million from Lek Nana, one million from Marut Bunnak, one million baht from Prachuap Chaiyasan, one million baht from Lt-Col Sanan Khachonprasat, 500,000 baht from Gen Han Linanon, 400,000 baht from Prida Kanoknak, 200,000 baht from Samphan Loetnuwat, 100,000 baht from Thawin Chantaraprasong.

There are several non-party members who have received my requests for financial assistance and had agreed to have their identities known to a limited number of persons in the executive committee.

They include Chaleo Yuwitthaya, the producer of Krating Daeng tonic. Mr Chaleo contributed 2.9 million baht.

Mr Chaleo provided additional assistance directly to a number of candidates.

Another person who gave help was former party member Sanong Toochinda, who is a close friend of mine. He gave one million baht.

The next person who gave money to the Democrat Party after my request was Prasit Kanchanawat. His contribution was one million baht.

Pol Lt Chan Manutham sent another one million baht to me without any request. Chuan Rattanarak gave 300,000 baht, Wirachai Wanitkun gave 100,000 baht.

The contributions provided by these people fell 15 million baht short of the actual expenses in the election.

This 15 million baht was made up from my own contributions, from loans I drew from banks and from friends who requested anonymity.

To be exact, I raised altogether 14,893,927 baht with my own money, from loans and from friends. [all figures on party expenditures and income as published]

These was the income and expenses in this election. I'd like to say that the expenses in this election, the 1983 election and the 1976 election when I was the election campaign director was all under my responsibility and control.

I think I have put on the record all the information. I believe the people who closely follow the work of the Democrat Party and myself as a politician and a businessman must agree that I have no bad record about money.

I have frequently said that I may not be intelligent enough and may even be foolish, but I am not corrupt.

I have an ideology to make the best out of my work and I will continue to work with honesty and fairness.

What's going to happen will depend on the facts which will eventually unfold and the understanding from party members and MPs on the problem.

I will not retaliate and seek vengeance against those who have committed unpleasant acts against me.

I believe that every Democrat will think about the party every "real politician" wants to be a member.

I'm proud to be part of the party for 30 years and have a chance to contribute for its progress. There's still a lot of work awaiting us.

I hope to see every one of us does their best for the party's progress and to make it a party that the people can depend on.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION FILED AGAINST MINISTER

BK260720 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Sep 86 p 3

[Excerpt] Opposition leaders yesterday filed a no-confidence motion against Commerce Minister Surat Osathanukhro on the Burmese log scandal and lobbied with House Speaker Chuan Likphai for an early censure debate.

An opposition MP told THE NATION that the anti-government leaders meet Chuan in the afternoon to put forward the request. Chuan promised he would try to arrange for a House debate on the issue at the earliest possible date but added that it could not be held until the House started the debate on the Budget Bill for the next fiscal year on October 3.

Asked about the issue, Chuan said that he would call a special House session for the no-confidence debate. He added it would probably be held within two weeks.

"I don't think we can debate on the motion next week because next Wednesday (October 1) we are scheduled to sit in a special session to deliberate on the Budget Bill; on the following day we will have a weekly session; and on Friday the Senate will go into session," he told THE NATION. [passage omitted]

TRUONG CHINH SEEKS POLITICAL REPORT SUGGESTIONS

OW251643 Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 25 -- The Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front met here on Sept. 24-25 to contribute suggestions to the draft political report and the draft amendments to the party statute of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) which will be presented to the upcoming 6th party congress.

The meeting was honoured by the call of General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee and President of the State Council Truong Chinh.

Addressing the audience, Truong Ching said that deeply conscious that revolution is a cause of the masses, the Communist Party of Vietnam has encouraged the entire people and Armed Forces, all political parties, social and mass organizations across the country to contribute their suggestions to the draft political report of the CPV Central Committee to be presented to the 6th national party congress.

As master of the country, the population is quite able to suggest to the party even in the process of working out its line and policy, Truong Chinh stressed.

The participants in the meeting made frank, practical and concrete suggestions in all aspects of life.

Prominently present at the meeting were Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; Hoang Quoc Viet, honourable president of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; and Le Quang Dao, secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

NHAN DAN COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S UN ADDRESS

BK251303 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Sep 86

[NHAN DAN 25 September commentary: "The U.S.' Irresponsible Attitude Toward the Destination of Nations"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan on Monday delivered a speech at the 41st session of the UN General Assembly. Listening to his address, one cannot find out anything really significant to the consolidation of world peace and security besides rhetoric. On the contrary, it disappointed the world public as the U.S. attitude remains negative.

The U.S. attitude is shown for the two primary important questions of disarmament namely the halt of nuclear tests and non-militarization of outer space. The U.S. President linked the question of moratorium on nuclear tests with the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons. He advocated only the limitation not the halt of nuclear tests. To justify, the United States refused also to follow the Soviet example to unilaterally halt nuclear tests in the past 14 months. The U.S. President arrogantly said that the United States has relied on nuclear deterrence and that U.S. nuclear tests are necessary for peace. What a strange logic!

The United States disarms nuclear weapons by strengthening and modernizing them while the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests is a threat and U.S. nuclear tests are for peace.

On the militarization of outer space, the U.S. President stucked to its "star wars" program. The new thing he proposed is to urge the Soviet Union to approve the SDI ideology and together with the United States to carry out research, manufacture, and test new weapons and after a period of time, if no agreement is reached, each side would freely deploy the strategic defense system. This means that the United States continues to carry out SDI manufacture and test space weapons, bringing the nuclear arms race to a new dangerous stage despite the principle agreed upon in Geneva on banning space militarization.

Everyone knows that the Soviet Union has proposed the stars peace program instead of "stars war" program, that the Soviet Union advocated the cooperation aimed at using space for peaceful purposes while the United States wants to cooperate with the Soviet Union in militarizing the outer space.

In his address, the U.S. President dealt with regional conflicts and the world economic problems. The U.S. stand on these problems remained unchanged. The U.S. President distorted the real situation in many regions, slandered the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cuba, and interfered in the internal affairs and independence, of several countries such as the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the PRK, Ethiopia, Mongolia, Nicaragua, and so on.

What is the cause of regional conflicts? It stems from the policy of the U.S.-led imperialist forces who collude with international reactionaries against the movement for national independence and national liberation and prevent the revolution and progress in all regions.

The so-called 3-point peace process aimed at solving regional conflicts cannot help cover the U.S. policy of state terrorism and its ambitions of dictating its will to other nations. The chief executive of the Washington administraton has completely brushed aside the urgent demands of the developing countries and nonaligned countries for a new world economic order. Nearly 1 year has passed since the first Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva. While the Soviet Union has repeatedly put forth important initiatives and taken realistic acts in preserving peace and achieving disarmament, the United States has not taken any positive acts in that sense as stated by public opinion.

Due to the U.S. lack of good will, all negotiations on nuclear disarmament and disarmament in Geneva and Vienna have not yet reached any concrete agreement. More than ever, in this international year of peace, the aspirations for peace and security of all nations become more urgent.

All nations demand that the Washington administration follow the Soviet example and seriously carry out its commitment. It is time the United States discard its obsolete and dangerous way of thinking, fully realize its responsibility toward mankind, and respond to the earnest desire of all nations including the American people.

THANH OAI DISTRICT PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS

BK241725 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The party organization of Thanh Oai District, Ha Son Binh Province, recently held its 15th congress. In this congress, the participants correctly assessed the achievements and scrupulously and profoundly reviewed the shortcomings, deficiencies, and failures of the party organization in the past 3 years.

In the past 3 years since the 14th congress, overcoming many difficulties and with daringness, dynamism, and creativity the district party organization and people have struggled and achieved considerable successes in all fields. Agricultural production in the district has been concentrated, stepped up, and developed a step further. The total volume of grain production has increased by an average of 3.5 percent. Rice has increased by 11 percent. The productivity in rice and other subsidiary food crops such as corn, potatoes, peanuts, sweet potatoes has all increased as compared to the previous years.

The district has begun perfecting the contractual system and has applied product contracts widely in various trades and sectors and in animal raising. Noteworthy was that in the past 3 years, being aware of its export potential, Thanh Oai District has boldly applied specific policies such as systems of production investment, insurance for workers manufacturing exports goods, and building specialized crop cultivation areas for export and other areas specializing in export handicraft items. It has created its own strengths in the field of export.

Owing to its exports, within a short period, the district has brought about considerable profits such as importing 500 metric tons of nitrogenous fertilizer and many other staple goods to support production and life. Consequently, export has been stepped up and workers in the district have become eager to produce export goods.

However, in the past 3 years, Thanh Oai District has also developed some shortcomings which must be overcome immediately.

In agricultural production, the cultivated area remains small. The total volume of grain production has not reached the norm set at the last congress. The areas of subsidiary food crops and winter crop have never been at a high level. The planting of crops has never been on schedule. There still are nonspecific contracts made in agricultural cooperatives at different levels. Various stations, companies and service shops in the district have not met the requirements of production.

On the basis of the objectively noted facts of achievements and shortcomings, the Thanh Oai District party organization has formulated its guidelines and tasks for 1987-88 and until 1990. The agricultural development guidelines of Thanh Oai District in the future are to concentrate on developing production with emphasis on grain and food products and export goods, and on continually building more material bases in support of agriculture and other sectors. In this connection, Thanh Oai District will immediately focus on enhancing the leadership and effectiveness of the party committees, subgroups, and bases.

MINISTER SAYS AQUINO TO HOLD POLLS EARLY 1987

HK241310 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 24 Sep 86 p 2

[Excerpts] Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales said yesterday that President Aquino will not renege on her promise to hold elections in early 1987.

Gonzales made the assurance to reporters shortly before attending the National Security Council meeting at the Executive House.

Gonzales' statement in effect answered categorically Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile who had earlier demanded the early holding of elections to solve the "problems of leadership and national instability."

However, Gonzales said, the possible synchronization of the presidential and local elections depends on the constitutional provision on the matter by the Constitutional Commission. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, former Sen Arturo Tolentino yesterday said a "no presidential election" provision in the new constitution may "plunge the country into disorder and even revolution."

Tolentino maintained that the present government, being revolutionary, is not based on popular mandate.

NSC Opinion Influential

HK251511 Manila THE MANILA JOURNAL in English 25 Sep 86 p 1

[Excerpt] The holding of national and local elections after the draft charter has been ratified in a plebiscite, as announced by President Aquino in the United States, will be influenced by the recommendations of the National Security Council [NSC].

The NSC may also decide against the advisability of holding elections next year should the insurgency problem become "critical."

However, no information was available yesterday as to what the term "critical" means, but the NSC is expected to define it once the Council is fully organized.

Most members of the Cabinet, though, support the President's announcement. [passage omitted]

Minister Opposes Early Election

HK251455 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 25 Sep 86 p 2

[By Romy Tangbawan]

[Text] Public Works and Highways Minister Rogaciano Mercado yesterday opposed Defense Minister Enrile's proposal for an early presidential election, saying it is "unwarranted and inimical" to the normalization process.

Enrile earlier proposed that an early presidential poll will solve the question of leadership and bring about political stability.

Mercado said presidential polls at this stage will only "emphasize our political infirmities and set back current programs for economic recovery."

He said the country is just emerging from bruising and hotly-contested presidential election.

"What guarantees do we have that the defeated presidential aspirants will not create new difficulties and resentments which will escalate the conflicts between our people and deepen our divisions?" he asked.

Mercado, who is identified with the nationalist bloc in the Aquino Cabinet, also warned against "undue American pressures to influence basic Philippine positions."

"While we are indebted to the United States support, we are not blind to the fact that American foreign policy backed up the Marcos regime for 20 years and was co-author of our economic debacles," he stressed.

MINISTER REJECTS CRITICISM OF U.S. LOANS

HK250747 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0500 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Macedo says that it is not important whether the loans received and pledged to President Aquino by the Americans are new or old grants. This was the minister's reply to a query stating that the \$150 million Economic Support Fund is an old rental obligation of the United States for their military bases here. It is also claimed the \$200 million grant for medical supplies that has arrived in the country is part of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. bases agreement. Maceda said what was important was that this assistance has been released by the American Government because it believes in the new government of President Aquino.

[Begin Maceda recording in English] This comes from some sour-grappling loyalist sectors. Whether it is new or old, the fact is that under Marcos they refused to release it, and it had to take the installation of Cory Aquino to effect its release. Whether it's new or old, as long as it comes in and as long as the farmers and the rural residents get a piece of that money, then that's all we're concerned with. [end recording]

AQUINO SAYS U.S. AID TO GO TO RURAL SECTOR

HK250203 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] President Aquino said yesterday [24 September] in San Francisco that if the bill appropriating \$200 million aid to the Philippines now pending approval by the United States Senate is finally enacted into law, her government would use the amount for the economic development of the Philippines' rural sector. She made the remarks at an open forum following her speech at a luncheon given in her honor by the Commonwealth Club World Affairs Council and the Asia Foundation at the Hilton Hotel in San Francisco. The president said two-thirds of the Philippines' population are in the rural areas where unemployment and underemployment rates are as high as 70 percent.

3 ARMED MEN ARRESTED ON AQUINO ROUTE

HK251323 Hong Kong AFP in English 1310 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 25 (AFP) -- Police arrested three armed men along the motorcade route of President Corazon Aquino who returned from a 10-day visit to the United States Thursday. They found the men with two pistols and an automatic rifle in a car parked along the route due to be taken by Mrs. Aquino, police told AGENCIE FRANCE-PRESSE. The weapons were unlicensed, they added.

Police identified the men as bodyguards of Luis "Chavit" Singson, a former governor of Ilocos Sur Province, the northern home region of Ferdinand Marcos, Mrs. Aquino's deposed predecessor who was ousted in February. Mr. Singson was said to be attending a conference in the area.

The official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said the men were arrested because their car was suspiciously parked in a position allowing them to ambush Mrs. Aquino's car. But police said they were being investigated for possessing firearms without a license and were not suspected of planning to ambush Mrs. Aquino.

LAUREL LEAVES FOR VISIT TO UN, SOUTH KOREA

HK260401 Hong Kong AFP in English 0351 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 26 (AFP) -- Philippine Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel left here Friday for New York to attend the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly, the Foreign Ministry said.

Mr. Laurel will meet Saturday at the United Nations with other foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and will also address the Group of 77 in his first appearance before the world body, spokeswoman Rora Tolentino said.

Mr. Laurel would also seek support for three Filipinos who are candidates to key UN posts, she said. These are Supreme Court Justice Florentino Feliciano for the International Law Commission, Chief Auditor Teofisto Guingona for the U.N. Board of Auditors, and former Economic Planning Minister Vicente Valdepenas, a candidate for Secretary-General of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

She added that in case U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar decided to give up his post, Manila could announce the candidacy of U.N. Undersecretary Rafael Salas to replace him.

After the General Assembly meeting, Mr. Laurel will visit South Korea at the head of Philippine delegation.

MILITARY DENIES U.S. TROOPS COMBATING REBELS

HK251233 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 25 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[By staff member Lito Mangaser]

[Text] The military yesterday denied that American troops were helping government troops fight communist rebels in the field.

An AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE report from Baguio City quoted a ranking Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] official who cited four instances in which U.S. combat troops took part in field operations against the New People's Army.

"There are no U.S. troops or any other foreign troops operating in the Philippines against the insurgents," Brig. Gen. Luis San Andres, Armed Forces spokesman, told the 'CHRONICLE.'

Stressing that the country's 17-year-old insurgency was an "internal problem," he said the New AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] was "more than capable" to contain the New People's Army, and that it "does not need the participation of any foreign combat troops to win the anti-terrorist campaign."

He also said that the military "supports and abides" by President Aquino's policy to solve the insurgency problem "by Filipinos in a Filipino way."

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile declined to comment, but he was reported to have been told by Maj. Gen. Eduardo Ermita, AFP Deputy Chief of Staff who met with him yesterday afternoon, that the CPE official could be referring to a group of American soldiers who went to Northern Luzon sometime ago to look for cadavers of American casualties in the Second World War.

"It is not true that the American troops were there to help in the government's counter-insurgency operations," Eduardo Pangilinan, Enrile's press relations officer quoted Ermita telling the defense chief.

Ignacio Capigan, said to be the CPP's acting secretary general was reported to have cited a wire agency at least four occasions of U.S. troops taking part in anti-insurgency operations.

ENRILE SAYS INSURGENCY PROBLEM 'REALLY ALARMING'

HK251007 Hong Kong AFP in English 0953 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Sept 25 (AFP) -- The communist insurgency in the Philippines countryside was "really alarming," Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said here Thursday. The growth of rebel forces was steady and the military was suffering losses from continued attacks by the New People's Army (NPA), Mr Enrile told a group of businessmen.

"The situation is really alarming," he said. "Out in the countryside, the NPA has come down. They are imposing taxes to landowners. They keep raiding our military and police establishments.

"They even go [into] the classrooms every now and then to lecture to young students about the virtues of their future system," he said.

Referring to the steady growth of the NPA, Mr Enrile said "If we do not address the situation now, and we postpone this, I'm a little afraid that by the end of this decade we will be reaching a point of irreversibility." Asked by reporters what he meant by "irreversibility," Mr Enrile said that insurgents "will be fighting a conventional war, no longer a guerrilla war. It will be a stalemate."

The military said Tuesday that 729 guerrillas, 569 soldiers and 525 civilians were killed in fighting this year -- an average of seven people a day. Last year the military said 15 people here killed daily. [passage omitted]

"By all indications, if the rate of growth will continue, they will have in their ranks, the equivalent of two and a half to three full divisions that will confront our military organization," Mr Enrile said.

"Dissidence... shall only prosper or fail based on the criterion of political legitimacy," he said, proposing to test the validity of the Communist Party of the Philippines' (CPP) struggle in an election.

"There could be a more peaceful means to determine the validity and legitimacy of the contending forces in our nation. One option is to test such forces... in a free and open electoral contest," he said.

Says 'Balanced' Solution Needed

HK251139 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile today emphatically urged the administration to formulate concrete political, economic, and social solutions to settle the communist threat in the country. Enrile announced that these solutions, supplemented by a military solution, would be able to settle the insurgency problem and attain national unity and cooperation. He expressed anxiety regarding the triumph of the communist insurgents if the government continues to take a soft approach in dealing with them.

[Begin Enrile recording] Now, if the intention of our leaders and of our chiefs is that we stop fighting, then say so and we can hold up the red flag, uh, the white flag. If that is what they want. But what we are saying is that, if possible, let us use economic solutions, political solutions, social solutions, and at the same time, integrate military efforts in order to arrive at a balanced effort. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Further Comments on Insurgency

OW251027 Tokyo KYODO in English 1019 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Sept. 25 KYODO -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Thursday warned that the communist-led insurgency will reach a "point of irreversibility" by the end of the decade if the government does not stop the "steady growth" of the rebel forces. Speaking to members of the Manila Rotary Club who are mostly businessmen, Enrile said that he did not want to sound alarmist.

"Based on their present rate of growth, if we do not address the situation now and we postpone this, I am a little afraid that by the end of this decade we will be reaching a point of irreversibility," he said in answer to a question about the communist timetable for taking over the country. "That is precisely the reason why we are asking that we must now address this problem at this time, not later, because the growth is steady and we are suffering losses," he said.

Enrile said that the insurgency problem should not only be dealt with in terms of men and material. "You must deal with the problem in terms of the psychological, political impact on a nation and a people."

He said that if the growth of the New People's Army (NPA) continues, the rebel forces may increase to between two-and-a-half to three divisions, about 25,000 to 30,000 fully-armed guerrillas. [passage omitted]

Enrile indicated his impatience with the government's indecision in resolving the 17-year-old insurgency. He said the people realize the "gravity of the (insurgency) problem." He also said that "some politicians," whom he did not name, are "playing footsie with the leftists while they pay lip service to our democratic ideals." [passage omitted]

Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel Ramos, who was also present at the club meeting, told the businessmen that the military has been adopting a policy of "all-out force with all-out friendship" in answer to a question if he favored a mailed fist policy against the insurgents. "We have more than amply exhibited and proven our friendship," Ramos replied with a smile, indicating that the military is ready to use "all-out force." [passage omitted]

ENRILE REBUKES CARDINAL SIN'S NPA STATEMENT

HK251353 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 25 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[By Bing Fomento]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has taken a new target in his tirade against communist insurgents -- Jaime Cardinal Sin and other members of the Catholic church.

Enrile took pot shots at the Cardinal and other clergymen for allegedly thinking the rebels could easily be won over to the government side just because Ferdinand Marcos is gone.

The defense chief was reacting to a statement made earlier by Cardinal Sin in Lisbon, Portugal, that the so-called communists in the Philippines are "the rebels who were forced to do so by the regime of Mr Marcos."

"Now (with the ouster of Mr Marcos) they (NPA rebels) are coming down from the mountains," Sin was quoted by a wire dispatch as saying.

In a speech before members of the Rotary Club of Lucena City the other day, however, Enrile said such a rosy picture of a rebel exodus to the government side is not true.

"Why do they keep on fighting the government despite the ouster of the old leadership and despite the ascension to power of President Aquino?" Enrile asked.

"That should be a clear question to each and everyone of us -- why do they continue to fight the government," said Enrile, adding some leaders of the country and some leaders of the church are making the serious mistake of thinking that the communists are merely being misled in their ways.

"If we do not learn from the history of our people and avoid the mistakes that we have committed in the past, I'm a little unsure whether we shall not commit the same mistakes again. I do hope that we will not commit the same mistakes again," Enrile said.

Further on Enrile Criticism

BK250612 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0558 GMT 25 Sep 86

[By Zainoor Sulaiman]

[Text] Manila, Sept 25 (BERNAMA) -- Philippine Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has lashed out at some church leaders for minimising the insurgency problem, saying that a similar mistake was committed by former President Ferdinand Marcos.

He told the Rotary Club of Lucena after visiting troops at Camp Nakar in southern Luzon Wednesday that some Filipinos, including some members of the clergy, are "making the equally serious mistake of thinking that the communists are do-gooders who have merely been misled in their ways." He said Marcos had also dismissed the insurgents as "a bunch of bandits roaming the countryside." But now, the insurgents have grown and pose a serious threat to the country.

Enrile said if the communists are really do-gooders, as claimed, then "why do they continue to fight the government despite the ouster of the old leadership and despite the ascension of President Corazon Aquino into power."

He also said that terrorism, subversion and dissidence did not thrive in a vacuum but grew in a community where there was fear, apathy, indifference and disunity among the people.

He said a division of the house was now needed to determine those who would want to side with the underground movement and those who would want their present government to continue.

He said the peace talks between the government and the rebels were being used by the communists to further consolidate their forces, adding that any delay in the talks would be disadvantageous to the government. The communists have "every time in the world to delay the talks because time is one luxury that they can afford," he added.

Experience shows that no negotiations with the communists have ever succeeded, Enrile said, adding that the communists in other countries had used these talks to bolster their positions against the government.

The strategy of the communists in the current peace talks, he said, was characteristic of the political style of the Marxist-Leninist movement because when it came time to go to the bargaining table, they do "not care about the value of sincerity, fairness, or truth. For them everything that contributes to the revolution -- cheating, bluffing or doubletalk -- is acceptable."

NAFP UPGRADING SOLDIER TRAINING, BENEFITS

HK250113 Manila THE MANILA JOURNAL in English 22 Sep 86 pp 1, 11

[By Max T. Ramos]

[Text] By the end of the third day of the February Revolution, Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, AFP chief of staff, declared the birth of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines [NAFP] "to be run according to the best traditions and standards of the military profession."

It is to become, after Revolution, the backbone of national stability and security.

The long fight for reforms in the military arm of the government was coming to an end.

The dream to be able to wear once again the uniform with pride and dignity had become a reality.

The seed of discontent that germinated into a Revolution grew to shore up the desired program of realigning organizational strategies, achieve maximum operation effectiveness and make the New Armed Forces of the Philippines more capable of ensuring peace, security and prosperity of the country.

Today, six months after that glorious February Revolution, the implementation of a program that would make the New Armed Forces of the Philippines a modern disciplined force, began to crystallize, but not without experiencing the pains and labors of giving birth to new directions, in the process decimate the remnants of the repressive two decades of misrule under the bygone Marcos era.

Quoting General Ramos, now the chief of staff of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines:

"We started from inside the black hole in terms of resources, in terms of assets."

And to pursue the new program for the military?

There are three broad objectives which General Ramos has set:

- Upgrade the operational effectiveness of the NAFP.
- Restore and re-enforce the credibility of the NAFP.
- Improve the disciplines and enhance the morale and welfare of the men in uniform.

In addition, the NAFP established programs to internalize reforms and enhance professionalism in the military and police services, and especially, preempt the disadvantages political influences carry. To improve the quality of the Filipino soldiers by: 1. Retraining; 2. Higher initial entry standards; 3. Better immediate support for his moral and welfare needs.

-- Strengthen the NAFP's frontline posture by further reducing headquarters and garrison personnel in order to provide tactical commands and units in the field with a larger share of personnel, funds, and material resources, as compared to the past.

-- Delineate the division of responsibility and authority by clearly defining the different aspects of military work.

-- Reinforce civil-military operations.

The NAFF has also embarked on a value formation program for all military personnel -- a new effort at forming values, internalization and enrichment of spiritual, moral, as well as nationalistic values in the soldier in order to make him conscious of his social and moral responsibilities as the people's protector. In short, to transform him into a God-centered, people-oriented and nation-focused Filipino soldier.

With these training and programs, the NAFF, according to General Ramos, will better pursue its manpower revitalization and orientation, upgrading of the disciplinary system, uplifting of morale and spiritual welfare of the soldier and the improvement of basic individual military skills with the end in view to enhancing the image of the soldier, highly efficient and doubly effective as preserver of peace and order and defender of the people.

Alongside the program of improving discipline among the nation's men in uniform is the move to upgrade the economic conditions of the officers and men of the armed forces.

On this score, no less than President Aquino shows utmost concern over the hardship of soldiers who, she said, have not been justly compensated for all the risks they are exposed to daily in defending the country against all forms of threats and intimidations -- from within and without.

She felt that the pay and allowances of soldiers are "very much lower than even that of unskilled workers."

She observed, while on inspection trips to various military installations, the sad plight of soldiers, who lack a lot of necessities of life, such as medicine, staple food for their families and clothing.

"If we want them (the soldiers) to be effective guardians of our country's national security and for other assignments and services, then let us give them ample pay and allowances so that they can very well take care of their own respective families," President Aquino stressed.

In the manner of medical services, however, the NAFF has already evolved and is currently implementing a new program on health care. It is being given top priority considering the psychological impact it has on individual soldier's morale and fighting spirit.

Today, the soldier is assured of prompt and effective care/evaluation if sick or injured -- an area which has become of paramount concern.

Too, more funds have been allocated to defray cost of much-needed medicine for battle casualties so that soldiers need not pay from their own pockets.

It has also streamlined and updated the system and procedure on evacuation and hospitalization of casualties.

Pay and allowances of soldiers are being closely monitored and adjusted as economic conditions of the country change.

Base pay of officers and enlisted men has tremendously increased with an average, by ranks of from 25 percent to 191 percent.

Only recently, President Aquino approved a 10 percent across-the-board salary increase or adjustments for military personnel retroactive to July, 1986.

Just how much do military personnel get in terms of pay and allowances?

Today, a newly-enlisted soldier gets basic monthly salary of P382.36 while a second lieutenant gets P1,043.

On top of this, a military personnel gets:

--P12 daily subsistence allowance.

--P200 in combat pay (for those assigned in combat areas).

--P2,315.60 as initial clothing allowance.

--Adjustments in living allowances and other incentives have been worked out with the Office of the President.

As a soldier extends his services with the military, he will be receiving additional pay and allowances, such as fogey pay (one fogey every five years), -- quarters or housing allowance, re-enlistment pay of not less than P3,000, clothing, and corresponding increases in additional benefits.

Deep attention and concern are also being given to retirees. The pension equalization plan, which implements Presidential Decree 1909, increases the pension benefits of military personnel who were retired prior to Sep 10, 1979 to the prevailing rates of those in active military service under a five-year phasing out plan. Prior to the decree, those cited retirees received less than their contemporaries due to expressed provisions of the law.

Shelter is a basic need of man, as food and clothing are.

The armed forces has embarked on low-cost housing projects affordable to the soldier.

Playing a key role in this venture are several agencies, including the Ministry of Human Settlements, the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Mutual Benefit Association, Inc., and the Retirement and Separation Benefit System.

These low-cost housing projects are mostly located in areas near military camps and bases. Off-base housing, still at its peak nowadays, continues to flourish in spite of constraints at present being experienced by the armed forces.

Only recently, 300 units in San Mateo, Rizal were awarded to qualified enlisted men with a very much reduced monthly amortization.

The low cost can be attributed to the reduced development and construction expenses for the units as the project was undertaken by the AFP Corps of Engineers with financial assistance by the AFP Retirement and Separation Benefit System without interest.

About 477 more units will soon be constructed in this area.

In-base housing projects are also being undertaken in various command headquarters particularly in Fort Bonifacio and Villamor Air Base.

The armed forces has established a service unit to serve military personnel and their families with low-priced common consumer goods right inside camps priced much lower than in the open market. Operations and distribution have improved much such that even the less accessible troops are being served. Outlets continue to grow and services likewise expanded.

With this, the soldier has been given the chance to stretch the purchasing power of the peso, medical and health services.

Among the different educational assistance being offered by the armed forces to its personnel and dependents are covered under the following problems:

1. PD [Presidential Decree] 577 exempting grantees from tuition and matriculation fees in public or private schools, universities, colleges and other educational institutions.
2. Educational/scholarship assistance of the AFP major services organizations and institutions. Capital is generated from voluntary contributions from retired and active personnel.
3. AFP-wide Officers' Ladies Club-sponsored educational assistance with funds made available through solicitations and fund-raising activities.
4. Philippine Military Academy Alumni Association, Inc.-sponsored Scholarship [for] dependents of deceased alumni of the Philippine Military Academy.
5. AFP Provident Trust Fund Educational/Scholarship Grants-fiduciary funds entrusted to the AFP through the SGTI [expansion not given] fund board from the experience refund remitted by AFPMBAI [AFP Mutual Benefit Association Inc]. SGTI members both active and retired and their dependents may avail of the privilege.

Other welfare projects are job placement and employment programs to some interested retirees and personnel about [to] retire; rest and recreation (R & R) package for enlisted personnel assigned in combat zones or areas who are recipients of Gold Cross and other higher awards earned in combat, which include transportation and meal allowances and pocket money for miscellaneous expenses while R & R; basic skills training for trainees and draftees in coordination with the National Manpower and Youth Council, AFP United Welfare Fund Program and other related welfare benefits/projects of the establishment.

POLITICAL GROUPS SAID TARGETS OF DEATH SQUADS

HK251503 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 25 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Partido ng Bayan [People's Party] (PNB) secretary-general Alan Jazmines claimed last night that death squads had been unleashed by certain forces to assassinate key people from the PNB and Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) [1 May Movement] before President Aquino returns from the U.S.

Quoting a source at the defense ministry, Jazmines said that secret instructions were given Tuesday night to death squads trained in Cebu City to "hit key people but not the personalities" from these two organizations.

He reported the source as saying that the objective is to force the President "to accept this type of solution and to maintain the present ruling coalition."

Jazmines said some people in Government "want to maintain the tension between the Government and the Left and don't want the cease-fire to succeed."

He also said that some officers-in-charge of local governments were also targeted. There is also a plan to raid the Bayan office but the raid will be made to look like a break-in, Jazmines said.

Jazmines reported that a suspicious character has been seen observing the PNB office at West Ave., Quezon City.

Meanwhile, the PNB has evacuated its office as a precautionary measure against this reported threat on the lives of its members.

NDF ON ENRILE'S EFFORTS TO BUILD POLITICAL BASE

HK251345 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 25 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[By Roy S. Guzman]

[Text] The National Democratic Front [NDF] yesterday charged Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile with trying to build up a political base through illegal business, at the expense of the government.

A statement by the rebel coalition said Enrile has entered into "anomalous business transactions" in pursuance of his effort to succeed Ferdinand Marcos as the undisputed political kingpin of the Ilocos region.

The NDF has been locked in an escalating propaganda war with Enrile over the minister's open criticisms of the ceasefire negotiations, particularly President Aquino's soft approach toward the insurgency problem.

Enrile, the NDF said, protects the economic interests of a number of Marcos cronies from sequestration by the Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG].

"Juan Ponce Enrile's burning desire to grab the presidency of the Philippines has prompted him to turn the Solid North into his personal political and economic base," said an analytical article which appeared in the September 1986 issue of LIBERATION, the NDF newspaper.

The clandestine alliance said that since leading the peaceful February revolt that led to Marcos' ouster, Enrile assumed a "commanding position" in the country's logging industry.

Enrile allegedly has vast holdings in Taggat Industries, Inc. and Veterans Wood Industries, two logging concessions in Northern Luzon. The NDF zeroed in on Taggat, which grosses P356 million annually from its 800,000-hectare concession in the Cordillera mountains, and owned by Marcos associate Alfonso Lim.

The rebels said Taggat facilities are also being used by Marcos loyalists as training ground for its secret army.

Aside from Lim, the NDF said Enrile was able to solicit the support of former Marcos men "whose business empires he shields from government sequestration and investigation." Some of these ex-Marcos cronies are businessmen Antonio Carag, David Puzon and Alfonso Reyno, and former Laoag City Mayor Rodolfo Farinas.

"The local military has also used the logging industry as their milking cow," the NDF said, identifying the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] officers as Cagayan PC [Philippine Constabulary] commander Col. Rodolfo Aguinaldo, Regional Command 2 chief Col Eduardo Batalla, Brig. Gen. Manuel Ribo of RUC [Regional Unified Command] 2, and retired Generals Thomas Manlongat and Alexander Felix.

The NDF asked why the PCGG has not conducted an investigation into these alleged Enrile holdings.

The revolutionary forces in the far North, however, announced a minor victory in having stopped logging operations in the area since May 1986 -- thereby reducing the income of those they described as "gearing for war."

Other IMF-World Bank projects in the North were also linked by the rebel forces to Enrile whom they accused of benefiting from the funds intended for the following projects:

The Cagayan Sugar Corporation (Casuco);
Cagayan Integrated Area Development Project; and
Ilocos Norte Development Project (Indep)

Enrile campaigned feverishly over the last few weeks for the adoption of a hard line, all-out war stance against the New People's Army, military arm of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines.

The NDF, in a statement, reiterated its support for President Aquino's peace initiatives, but warned against Enrile's and other politicians' right wing stand on the insurgency problem.

A separate manifesto issued by NDF member organizations endorsed the NDF panel made up of former journalists Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel to pursue the search for peace through dialog and negotiations, and authorized the NDF to appoint additional members to the panel.

Among those who signed -- in their noms de guerre -- the manifesto were Andres Macias, NDF chairman; Ruben Martires, CPP chairman; Fidel Alinea, chief of the NPA general staff; and new Kabataang Makabayan [Nationalist Youth] chairman Vidal Rubio.

MITRA TO MAKE 'FINAL APPEAL' TO REBEL LEADERS

HK260225 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra said he will make his final appeal to rebel leaders this week to start their peace negotiations. Mitra will also propose a new and unconditional 30-day ceasefire. He said he would also take up with the rebel emissaries the need to establish a permanent place for their meeting. He recalled that during the Vietnam peace talks, the negotiations were held in the American bases. But Mitra said the military bases in the Philippines will definitely not be the venue for the peace negotiations. He did not say what action he will take if the ceasefire offer is turned down anew by communist negotiators Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel.

Ocampo Says Prospects 'Dim'

HK260721 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Rebel negotiator Saturnino Ocampo has stated that prospects for the success of the peace talks with the government appear dim due to the military influence. His remarks were published in an interview in Manila. Ocampo said that hopes for a peaceful political solution are gradually fading. According to him, the president is leaning on military support while the liberals in her government are slowly diminishing. He added that the rebels would like to discuss issues such as land reform, human rights, economic development and the U.S. bases.

NPA OFFICIAL ON MARIJUANA GROWTH, BAYAN 'FRONT'

HK260445 Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 15 Sep 86 p 3

[By Leo D Fabular]

[Text] Pastor Alcover Jr, admitted Friday having started the New People's Army (NPA) movement in the "Golden Triangle" area but denied having any participation in the proliferation of marijuana plants in there.

In an interview with the VISAYAN HERALD, Alcover claimed, that while it is true that he started the communist movement in the mountain barangays of Balamban and Toledo City, it is not true that "I started the proliferation of marijuana in the area."

Alcover was referring to a news item published recently by VH [VISAYAN HERALD] pointing him as one of the first to have initiated the planting of the illegal grass.

"This is pure and simple black propaganda coming from the communists in order to discredit me," Alcover declared.

At the same time Alcover told the VH that the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (BAYAN) was organized by the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) in order to infiltrate all sectors of society.

He claimed that BAYAN was purposely organized to support the armed struggle in the countryside.

BAYAN, he said, is an umbrella front organization directly under the National Democratic Front (NDF).

Although Alcover claimed that NDF is a separate entity from the NPA, NDF he said is the political arm of the CPP. The NPA he pointed out is its military arm.

The purpose of the NDF is to implement the so-called united front policy of the CPP which is to attract or influence, or get the sympathy of the middle fronts especially those in the urban centers.

"This is the role of the BAYAN today, to implement the united front policy of the CPP here," Alcover emphasized.

BALWEG'S BROTHER COMMENTS ON NPA-CPLA SPLIT

HK250851 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 23, 24 Sep 86 p 5

[*"Excerpts" of Philippine News and Features interview with Jovencio Balweg, brother of Cordillera People's Liberation Army leader Conrado Balweg, date and place not given -- published in two installments on 23 and 24 September]*

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] (With the agreement to a cessation of hostilities between the Balweg-led CPLA and the Aquino government during a meeting at the Mount Data Lodge in September 13, 1986, it is now apparent that there is no more turning back for the celebrated rebel-priest as far as his relations with his former comrades-in-arms are concerned. And among the first to fully realize the far-reaching implications of this move was Jovencio Balweg, Conrado's younger brother who chose to remain in the New People's Army. Excerpts follow:)

PNF [PHILIPPINE NEWS AND FEATURES]: When did you first learn of the split between the NPA and your brother? What was your reaction to it?

Jovencio Balweg (JB): I received news about the split in the last week of April, 1986. I was confused and outraged. First, I could not believe that such a problem could arise within the movement. Worse, my very own brother, my kin, and friends were involved -- people I had always thought were already armed with principals to stand up like true Filipino revolutionaries. I had always believed that the worst problems could be resolved within the organization. I was outraged because if it was true, then years of effort money, time, and lives would have gone to waste.

If I were thinking as a tribal leader, I would have taken this as the worst disgrace for the whole Tingguian (the Balwegs belong to the Cordillera Tingguian tribe) community. It would have been enough grounds for me to kill myself if only to save face. But I knew that many Tingguians were still committed to the national democratic revolution. I also learned that a special (Communist) Party unit had been formed, most members of which were Igorot cadres, to look into the matter and to seek ways for its resolution. I learned that representatives of this party unit met with the splittist (Balweg) group in Tubo, Abra to try to mend the rift.

On my part, I met with the Tingguian and Kalinga (tribe) cadres to assess the problems and to recommend approaches to the situation. Our group finally decided to respect the (decision) of Conrado's group. But, whether the question was organizational or ideological, there were not sufficient grounds to justify a split as far as our assessments showed.

PNF: What happened after your group decided that the split was not justified?

JB: We waited for positive results which we hoped would be the outcome of the talks in Tubo. But the following months did not bring any assurances of reconciliation. On the contrary, the rift widened as a word war ensued both in the war front and in the press.

PNF: What did the press have to do with the problem?

JB: Irresponsible journalism added to the problem. Correspondents with questionable motives and commitments jumped into the fray.

PNF: It is rumored that the Party fired the first salvo of "black propaganda" against the splittist group...

JB: I take "black propaganda" to mean writing or saying something false against a person or a group of persons. The Party never said anything false against this group. When news of Conrado's expulsion first came out in the press, the facts were all correct to the best of our knowledge, so I do not see any "black propaganda". As to who fired the first salvo in the word war, let me point out that as early as 1983, Conrado's group had been vilifying other responsible comrades. The masses can bear this out. NPA comrades had been extremely patient in their dealings with the dissenting group because they were still comrades-in-arms. Leading comrades tried to sit down and reason with this group. If there is such a thing as maximum tolerance, it was best exemplified by the way our NPA comrades had been dealing with Conrado and his group. I believe our comrades showed the truest spirit of brotherhood in relating to them.

PNF: Were there ever instances of discrimination against Igorot NPA cadres by their non-minority counterparts?

JB: There are a good number of Igorot cadres who, by virtue of their length of involvement and their capabilities, occupy responsible position in the movement from the national to the local levels. Is that discrimination?

PNF: Was there ever a CPP-NPA policy to send down Igorot Red fighters to fight in the lowland plains?

JB: I know of no such plans or policy. I cannot even reconcile that idea with the objective reality of the need for more fighters in the Cordillera. That is precisely why at one time, Cagayan NPA forces had to beef up our strength in here. How can you send your forces away when you badly need them here in the first place?

PNF: There are also reports that the CPP-NPA is plotting the assassination of your brother.

JB: It is very clear that this "plot" was used by the splinter group as its immediate grounds for justifying the split. Later on, irresponsible press reporting played up the same story, but even louder. Now, from all indications, the enemy is capitalizing on the allegations.

Some years back, when this group which now heads the CPLA started to spread black propaganda among the rank and file, and among the masses, the Party leadership in the area made several attempts to sit with them and to root the problem out in the fairest means possible. A month before the split, on March 28, 1986, on the 15th anniversary of the NPA, they declared publicly in a mass meeting at Belwang, Sadanga, the formation of a Cordillera People's Army. The NPA leadership in the area, notwithstanding this open defiance, chose to take the matter up in a forthcoming Party congress. Then at Tubo, Abra, more information reached NPA-CPP higher organs that a split was imminent. It was therefore of prime necessity for the leadership to adopt measures to safeguard the organization and to avert untoward incidents. If the leadership considered placing the group under arrest and to subsequently investigate it, it was the most proper move at that time. I would have done the same if I were in the command.

But it must be made clear that arrest, preventive or temporary, is a far cry from an "assassination plot."

PNF: Would you say that differences in political lines for the Cordillera were the primary reason for the split?

JB: In August I had occasion to meet and talk with, in different places, all the principal and secondary leaders of the splinter group. My fears doubled when I discovered that they could not explain their political line or even define the CPLA program for the Cordillera. It is like sailing the seas without charting your direction. At least later, many of them admitted that their reasons for separating was due more to personal and organizational reasons. But even if their reasons were organizational or political, a split, as far as any responsible leader could have seen, was not warranted.

PNF: Would you say that the split was a long-term plan?

JB: All the data and circumstances gathered thus far tend to suggest that among some of the leaders of the group, the idea of a separate army was not a new development. As I pointed out, agitation by the group started some years ago.

PNF: Do you see signs of what you would regard as "enemy manipulations" or its hand in the problem?

JB: Let us allow the facts and circumstances speak for themselves. For some years in the past, some of them started their black propaganda campaigns within and outside the organization. Next, they started to campaign for a separate Cordillera which they obviously were not sure about and because it came under heavy fire from different quarters, had to be periodically changed until it became a virtual copy of the autonomous line which was conceptualized by the Cordillera People's Democratic Front more than ten years ago.

MEETINGS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT, MNLF, MILF PLANNED

HK260521 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 25 Sep 86 p 2

[By correspondent Jojo Ismael]

[Excerpts] Crucial matters relevant to the forthcoming truce negotiations between the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the Philippine Government will be tackled during a meeting among the Middle East-based Moro leaders of the major groupings of the Moro rebel movement in the Philippine South.

MNLF Chairman Nur P. Misuari is slated to leave for Jeddah, Saudi Arabia early next month to meet with other Moro leaders, including Mindanao Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) leader Hashim Salamat and MNLF reformist leaders Dimasangkay Pundato and Macapanton Abbas, Jr. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Partido Demokratiko-Sosyalista ng Pilipinas (PDSP) [Philippine Social Democracy Party] Chairman Norberto Gonales told THE MANILA TIMES that truce negotiations between the MNLF and the Philippine Government on the Moro question are most likely to take place in Spain where the Spanish ruling political party is a fraternal ally of the PDSP, the Partido Socialista Obrero Espanol (PSOE) [Spanish Socialist Workers Party]. [passage omitted]

He added that if a peaceful solution to the Moro problem cannot be reached, not only will blood continue to stain the republic but also a renewal of armed hostilities will unnecessarily endanger the democratic foundations of the Philippine society.

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